# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE in reviewing the report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1879 says: "I am glad to learn that sanitary work continues to make satisfactory progress."

THE ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION in reviewing the above report make the following remarks:

The Commissioners have shown an enlightened appreciation of the measures required for improving the public health and convenience of the capital of India; very much requires to be done yet before the localizing causes of epidemics are eradicated, but important sanitary works have been or are being carried out for the general improvement of the town, and a beginning has been made in dealing with the bustees or Native Villages, which in the capital of India, as in the open country, are the centres from which epidemic diseases of all kinds take their origin.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us about judicial independence:

Your correspondent "Justice" in your issue of the 9th instant asks you, whether you would wonder at the recent supersession of a Subordinate Judge, Babu Kristo Mohun Mookerjee, by two of his juniors, one of whom does not know English at all. I do not think you will, reading the remarks of Justice Louis Jackson in the Judgment quoted by your correspondent. It is one thing to show independence in the disposal of Government suits, without fear of Government displeasure, it is another thing to stigmatise Executive officers from the highest to the lowest. Subordinate Judicial officers overstep their duty when in trying Government suits they indulge in personal invectives and sit on judgement on the Collector or his Subordinates. It was this defect in some Members of the Subordinate Judicial Service, which afforded a sharp weapon to the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, when he tried to withdraw Government suits from the jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs at the time of the passing of Act X of 1877, but which attempt failed for the bold stand taken by Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore, a stand for which the Subordinate Judicial Service is deeply indebted to him. No one entertained so high an opinion of this Service as Justice Louis Jackson did, yet in justice to the Executive officers concerned, as a warning to Subordinate Judicial officers, he very rightly noticed the superfluous unbecoming remarks of this Subordinate Judge in the case of Jogendra Chunder Ghose. No wonder then that he has been superseded by his juniors, a supersession which may eventually prove wholesome. Justice Macdonald is now in charge of the English Department, and I can assure you that the mode in which he is administering it has given satisfaction to all. He is neither too conservative, nor too Radical, but Liberal in his views, and supersedes particular officers when he thinks it expedient for the service to do so. It may be true that Matadin knows not English but that would apparently be a weak ground to debar him from promotion, if he is otherwise found competent. There are still many persons in the service who stand high in public estimation as Judicial officers, although they are not conversant with English. It would be absurd to deprive them of promotion on that score.

11*th January* 1882. ALPHA.

AN ASSAM CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

Here is an example of a Civilian being highly appreciated and honored by the people like Mr. Growse mentioned in the *Patriot* a few weeks ago. Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, is the picture of a gentleman and an ornament of the Bengal Civil Service. He was first posted to Cachar in 1866 and served there upto 1873, and on his transfer to Lakhimpur the people of the former district raised money and founded a scholarship to commemorate his services therein. Now, Mr. McWilliam is about to avail himself of furlough prior to his transfer to Bengal, and the people of Lakhimpur have waited upon him in a body to dissuade him from his determination of leaving the district for ever, but failing therein they are said to have begun to raise sufficient money for investing in Government promissory notes the interests thereof would suffice for a gold medal to be annually awarded to the best Assamese graduate of the Calcutta University. The repetition of such demonstrations in favor of Mr. McWilliam speaks volumes in his favour and the section of the Indian community whom the same is owing to.

It is generally believed at Shillong that instead of restoring the College classes at Gowhati the Chief Commissioner is determined to increase the amount of stipends of the Junior Scholars from Assam undertaking to qualify themselves for degrees of the Calcutta University from Bengal Colleges. This is the best alternative that can be devised.

A CORRESPONDENT who has gone to the Mag Mala at Allahabad, says that he saw all the Railway stations on his way crammed with passengers, that the crowd already collected at the Mela numbers about 5 lacs of persons, and that—the capital city of the North Western Provinces has no lights! What more light does our correspondent want than what is emitted by our luminous contemporary there?

IT IS STATED that the Government of India intend specially to instruct the Chief Commissioner of Assam to watch carefully the working of the Assam Emigration Act, and see that those evils which have been prognosticated do not arise, while the local Governments of the provinces from which the coolies are chiefly drawn are also to be desired to instruct district officers to take all possible care to ensure that labourers engaging themselves thoroughly understand for what they are contracting. So far so good. But how can the executive Government soften the rigours of legislative enactment?

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

PROBATE has been granted of the will of Sir George Pomeroy Colley, the personal estate in England and Ireland amounting to £5000. The will of the late Right Hon. W. N. Massey, M.P., formerly Finance Minister of India, has also been proved, the personal State amounting to over £16,000.

MR. TREACHER of the firm of Treacher & Co. the well known druggists of Bombay, is dead. The *Times of India says*: "The deceased arrived in Bombay in 1837, when the city did not boast of a single chemist's or druggist's establishment. He set himself to supplying the necessity, and may be looked upon as the pioneer of this class of business in Western India. By dint of Industry, careful attention to business, and wise forethought, succeeded in firmly establishing his trade and making his house the foremost throughout the Presidency."

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD has written a very valuable letter to the London *Times* on the opium question. His conclusions are thus summarized by a contemporary: (1) That "opium-smoking is in itself absolutely harmless." (2) That, so far as the Chinese are concerned, opium-smoking, wherever it has prevailed, has served to "completely entice them away from their use of ardent spirits." (3) That "opium taken internally is a powerful and dangerous narcotic stimulant: but even so it is no worse, in the effects produced by excessive use, than alcohol." (4) That a prohibition of opium would probably lead to the Chinese to a resumption of intoxicant liquors. (5) That "alcohol acts with doubly destructive force in tropical climates, and with awful rapidity, and its victims are a constant source of danger to others; whereas the sufferers from the abuse of opium are seldom dangerous to others." (6) That the Rajpoots, who are "splendid, well formed and handsome men, indulge in it in the most alarming excess, but as regards the mass of the population with impunity." [7] That "the ill effects of the habitual use of opium in excess are developed almost exclusively among those who by some weakness or injury of brain, or by chronic disease, or by the unhappy circumstances of their lives, are predisposed to over-indulgence." Would that De Quincy were living at this time to confound the anti-opium agitators! Brother Sambho ought to take up his cudgel!

IN REPLY to the Archbishop of York Dr. Birdwood has addressed another powerful letter to the *Times* on the subject, from which we make the following extract:

Others must deal with the enormous political and financial interests involved. I restrict myself to the medical view of the question. It is only because I am convinced that opium-smoking is really not deleterious that I have taken any part in this discussion. The overwhelming induction of verified facts is that opium is in the same category with alcohol, and opium-smoking with tobacco-smoking; while my own opinion, whatever may be its worth, of opium-smoking is that it is absolutely harmless. It is probably more injurious than smoking sugar-stick, and is certainly less injurious than tea drinking; and the Chinese will no more be driven from it than the rest of the world from tobacco smoking, betel chewing, tea and coffee drinking, and other analogous national indulgences. It may be abused by the vicious, as well as used by the virtuous; but I am defending the virtuous use, and not the vicious abuse of the opium-smoking.

"Satan with apples Eve beguil'd,
But sin, not apples, her defil'd.

Again:

If the Chinese ever cease to be provided with pure Indian opium, which alone is fit for preparing the *chandu* they use in smoking on account of its small proportion of morphine, they will either take to opium-eating or worse, to drinking alcohol, and that unfortunately, not probably of European manufacture, but of their own defective and poisonous distillation.

Them's our arguments.

IT IS STATED that serious apprehensions are entertained in Athens in consequence of the continual sinking of the island of Chios. It is feared that the entire island will before long disappear, beneath the waves. Earthquakes are of constant and, indeed, increasing occurrence, and hot springs are everywhere appearing.

WEDNESDAY 18TH JANUARY.

IT IS stated that in order to take part in the observations of the transit of Venus in 1882 the German Government will despatch an expedition to Magellan Straits and to the Falkland Islands.

A BOAT, destined to be propelled solely by electricity, has just been completed in France. The boat is decked, and is about 18 feet long by 4½ feet wide. It is also stated that the construction of an electric railway between Wiesbaden and Neroberg has been begun.

AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY Company is about to ask Parliament for powers to construct an electric railway in London. The *Electrician* believes the immediate attention of the company will be directed towards connecting Charing Cross with Waterloo Station, and so bringing the South-Western Railway to the left bank of the Thames.

PLACARDS are being posted in many parts of Ireland calling upon the tenant farmers to withhold payment of rent and to avoid the Land Court. A tenant farmer at Ballyfarnon, Roscommon, and another at Boyle, have been shot dead, it is believed, in consequence of having paid rent. What next and next?

THE RESULT of the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University shows that out of 1,424 candidates who presented themselves, 1,351 have passed. Of the five young ladies who presented themselves for the examination in Bombay three have passed. Of the six young ladies who were candidates in Poona four have passed.

THE TIMES announces that the recommendations of the Simla Army Commission will come into effect early this year, so far as the same relate to the abolition of the posts of Commanders-in-Chief in Bombay and Madras respectively. Each of the officers holding these posts will become the commander of an army corps, with a diminution of pay in each case from about £5,500 to £4,500 a year.

CHINA has at last got the magic wire. The first line taken in hand was from Shanghai to Pekin: in September communication was opened from Shanghai to Chinkiang on the Yang-tze river, which river two miles wide, has been cabled. From this point the wires follow the course of the Grand Canal, and the line is now open for public use as far as Tientsin.

THE FOLLOWING particulars of Mr. Leslie's new Hooghly Bridge will doubtless interest the reader. It is to be constructed across the Hooghly at Chinsura 24 miles north of Calcutta. It is to consist of 3 girders, each 400 ft. in length, strengthened by carved booms. The distance from abutment is to be 1,200 feet in all. The bridge is to be 35 feet above high water level. The whole cost including approaches is to be about 30 lacs of rupees and will be borne by Government. It will take 3 to 4 years to finish, and will be one of the most remarkable exhibitions of modern engineering skill in this country.

THE FOLLOWING statistics relating to the Vernacular Press of India is going the round of the papers. There exist in the whole of the Presidency of Bengal 111 vernacular papers, with 36,000 subscribers. Forty-five of these with a circulation of 20,000 are published in Lower Bengal, and the remainder in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Central India and Rajputana. The largest circulation, viz., 4,000, is enjoyed by a Bengali weekly and the most extensively circulated paper outside Bengal proper is a Lahore bi-weekly, having 1,700 subscribers. There are six daily Vernacular papers in Bengal all published in Calcutta, the leading one having a circulation of 700. There is only one daily outside Bengal Proper published at Lucknow, which has a circulation of 715.

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY.

THE LAHORE TRIBUNE has the following remarks on the British Indian Association:

We cannot but admire the amount of good work the Association has been doing during the last 30 years of its existence. Though we may not agree with it in many things in connection with the question of land tenure in Bengal, we must admit that its career as a public body has been exemplary, and that we wish that there were some more political associations in the country of equal stability and consisting of men of equal breadth of views and intellectual calibre. We heartily wish the Association every prosperity, and hope that it will go on in its career of wide-spread activity, increasing in usefulness, as it grows older from year to year, not only to the class or the people which it represents but to the whole country at large.

A RAILWAY PASSENGER sends us a complaint against the Station-Master of Benares, saying that when he had applied to him on the 5th instant for reserved compartments in an intermediate carriage in the down train of the 7th instant, his application was courteously received, but that on the appointed day the accommodation was unceremoniously refused. Our correspondent should lodge his complaint with the Traffic Manager.

WE HAVE received another complaint from one of the candidates at the last B. A. Examination in the Calcutta University. The writer speaking on belalf of his fellow-candidates lays great stress on the fact that there was little of book-work questions and more of problems, and that the questions under the first head were disproportionately few. The complaint applies as much to mixed as to pure Mathematics and also to physics. The burden of the complaint is that the test was made too difficult and much in excess of the standard of former years.

A B. L. candidate remarks that the examiner at the last examination seems to have forgotten that the examinees are young men, whose knowledge of law is derived from the study of a few text-books fixed for the examination, and not lawyers of mature experience well versed in the theory and practice of law.

WE HAVE received from the Secretary to the Victoria Institute of London an abstract of the proceedings of a meeting of the Institute held in December last. After the transaction of the ordinary business of the Institute the Secretary announced the establishment in America of the "American Institution of Christian Philosophy," many of the members of which were and are still members of the Victoria Institute. Afterwards a paper was read on Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Theory of the Will," in which the arguments against the freedom of will urged by Mr. Spencer were freely discussed.

IN NOTICING a letter from a native Christian at Unao in Oudh we gave an extract from it the last sentence of which was as follows: "We want a shield for our defence, not rifles and guns." The writer requests us to make the following correction, saying that what he meant was this: "We are not living in those days of yore when the possession of certain arms could save us, &c., I mean such arms as the shield &c." We gladly make the correction.

REFERRING to the letter of a correspondent objecting to the alignment of the Turkessur Railway as proposed by the inhabitants of Jonye published in our issue of Monday week last a supporter of the pro-Jonye project writes:

The Jonye memorialists have a wider scope. It is a mistake to suppose that their proposal if carried out will stand in the way of the line passing through the centre of the Hooghly district. Take a map of the Hooghly district and draw a line from Howrah to Burdwan, you will perceive that it will pass through the heart of the populous places of Hooghly, touching all the principal towns, villages, marts and police stations. The advantages of this route are incalculable. Up-country passengers and goods on their way to Calcutta will find in this time a cheap and convenient mode of transit Calcutta will receive a direct and fresh supply of all the products of the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan including even vegetables and fishes. The tradesmen of Jehanabad will find that it will be to their interest to take to this route for importing and exporting their goods to and from Calcutta instead of the circuitous Ghatal route. It will moreover pass by the Eden canal, which is no small advantage. Even if the proposed line does not go up to Burdwan but if Jehanabad be made its terminous, that will not much affect the estimate of diminished cost. The most important consideration which the proposal involves is the comparative smallness of the cost of construction, the route proposed by the Jonye memorialists will reduce the distance by eleven miles.

A CORRESPONDENT (G. P. S.) has sent us a report of the reception given to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces at Bilaspur by the officials and notables of the town, of the Durbar held there, and the exchange of addresses and replies. We regret we cannot make room for the proceedings in *extenso*. The Durbar House we learn was most tastefully and elegantly fitted up and the credit of the arrangement is due to Mir Sultan Ali, Shazi Bahadur Beg and Mahomed Abdul Ghaffur. The Chief Commissioner in his reply to the address held out hopes of a railway line being constructed from Dongarhgarh to Raipur, which will place Bilaspur within easy reach of centres of trade and commerce.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Khetter Nath Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, has given a handsome donation of Rs. 7,000 for the benefit of widows and orphans in the sub-division of Baraset.

WE HAVE received the following items of news from the Press Commissioner's Office:

G. C. S. I.—Nawab of Bhawlpore.

K. C. S I.—Sirdar Dewa Sing of Puttiallah, Mr. James Gordon, Mr. Lepel Griffin.

C. S. I.—Colonel Tweedie, Col. Black. Messrs. Grant, Durand, Cockerell. Wazirzada Mahomed Afzal Khan, Sirdar Bakshi Ganda Sing, Dewan Ram Jas of Kapurthala.

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The Government of India have decided that under present circumstances it is not necessary to provide for the appointment of a successor to the Amir i-Kabir as co-regent of the Hyderabad State.

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*Calcutta, January 19th.*—With regard to the recent conspiracy in Nepaul news has been recieved that 80 persons have been arrested, of whom 5 have been released, and 21 have confessed openly regretting the failure of the plot. The cases of the others are pending. The confession of the twenty one is that they and others whose names they gave have been conspiring for years past to put to death certain members of the Rana family, notably the present Minister and Commander-in-Chief and their sons, but had failed to find a convenient opportunity. Finally, they decided to take advantage of the Commander-in-Chief being in the Council with other Sirdars at Katmandu, to throw a bomb in to the room, and to cut down any of their enemies who escaped the effects of the bomb. If successful, the members of the conspiracy, who were in camp with the Minister, were to be informed by special messenger, and were similarly to attempt the Minister's life.

The plot was betrayed on the eve of execution by one of the conspirators.

The 21 persons, who confessed, were in the army, with ranks ranging from Colonel to Subadar. They were all executed on the 16th. There has been no disturbance among the Soldiery.

All is well at the Residency.

News has been received from Nepal dated 20th that no executions had occured since 16th, but severely repressive measures had been taken, and large gifts of money distributed to priests and troops.

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It is reported that the Amir intends to hold a Dubrar at Kabul to confer Khillats and rewards on those chiefs who have remained faithful to him during the recent crisis. The report of the execution of Mahomed Jan and other principal prisoners who were deported with him from Kabul is confirmed.

A caravan having recently been plundered by Sudu and Dudu Girokhy at Bhatkhak the Girokhye forts have been destroyed and a fine levid from the tribe as compensation.

Mir Bacha is reported to have fled to Bazour.

The Badshah of Kunar will probably proceed to Kabul to offer his congrations to the Amir.

WE TAKE the following items of Indian intelligence from the Journal of the National Indian Association:

Mr. Anund Rao Atmaram, B.Sc., University College, has passed in the First Division at the M.B. examination of the University of London.

Mr. S. Satthianadhan has passed 2nd Class in the Moral Science Tripos of the University of Cambridge,

Mr. M. Ismail Khan, of University College, London, has passed the Primary Examination of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

At the B.Sc., Honors Examination of the University of London, Mr. Phanibhusan Mookerjee obtained Third Class Honors in Botany and Mental and Moral Science.

Mr. Tamiz Uddin Mahomed and Mr. M. L. Dey have passed the B.Sc. Examination in the Glasgow University in Physiology.

Mr. N.N. Mitra, has joined the Middle Temple.

*Arrivals.*—Mr. P. M. Chowdry, from Calcutta; Mr. M. L. Datta, from Assam, to compete for the Indian Civil Service.

*Departure.*—Mr. B. J. Damania, for Bombay.

THE BEHAR HERALD notes that, as one of the results of the Lieutenant-Governor's recent visit to the Rhotas Garh, His Honor has ordered the P. W. D. to take in their hands the restoration of the ancient monuments at Rhotas and the repairs of Shere Shah's mausoleum at Sassiram.

SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY.

WE HAVE received a copy of a Memorial of the Native inhabitants of Meerut to His Excellency the Viceroy against the establishment of the Punjab University. The feeling among educated natives throughout Nothern India seems to be bitter against the threatened orientalization of education.

THE INAMDARS of Sattara seem to be in a sorry plight. An inamdar thus addresses the Revenue authorities:

I request them to consider themselves as placed in the situation of an ordinary Inamdar and then think of their own feelings, if they find that they have to pay the Government demands with borrowed money while their revenue is withheld from them by insolent tenants at the instigation of the intriguing kulkarnees and that their frequent petitions for assistance are consigned to pigeon holes or inexhaustible *Dufters*, to await their turn till the next Doomsday.

So Rent Unions seem to be spreading also in the Western Presidency.

THERE WERE 257 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 14th January, of which 32 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 81 from fevers, 44 from bowel complaints, 6 from suicide, wounds and accidents, 17 from pthisis and asthma, 11 from convulsions, 25 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Two children were still-born, 43 died between the age of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 39 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 11. The average of daily mortality was 36·7.

WE HAVE received from the Government of Bengal an official account of the fall of the Jute-Godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Naraingunge, which resulted in the death of a boy and in injuries to 52 other persons. The causes of the accident were the vibration produced by the beating of the concrete, and the quality of the iron in the welded ends of the tie-rods, which was not sufficiently good for the class of work for which it was used.

ON THURSDAY last the second Garden party of Belvedere took place. The gathering was very large and pleasant. His Excellency the Viceroy was present. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor shewed his guests much attention and courtesy.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to notice that Mr. Cotton has been confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Mr. Cotton is one of the few Civilians, who have literally identified themselves with the people of this country.

WE HAVE received several letters with an address to Babu Upendrachunder Mookerjea, Deputy Magistrate, Rajmehal, eulogizing his services. We have read them with great interest, but we are sorry we cannot make room for them.

IT AFFORDS us a melancholy satisfaction to see that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has recorded a Resolution *in memoriam* of Mr. Crum, its late President.

WE GIVE below the results of the Calcutta Colleges in the last First Arts Examination in the Calcutta University:

| | Div. | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Assembly's Institution | ... | 1 | 11 | 32 | 44 |
| Presidency College | ... | 14 | 13 | 4 | 31 |
| Metropolitan Institution | ... | 3 | 13 | 15 | 31 |
| Free Church Institution | ... | 1 | 6 | 11 | 18 |
| Sanskrit College | ... | 0 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| London Miss. Institution | ... | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Doveton College | ... | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| St. Xaviers's College | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Total, Calcutta Colleges | ... | 21 | 50 | 78 | 149 |

It will be seen that in point of numbers the General Assembly's Institution has carried away the palm, and that the Presidency College and the Metropolitan Institution are on a par. But it needs be borne in mind that the General Assembly's Institution has passed 44 out of 197 students, while the Metropolitan Institution has passed 31 out of 114. On the other hand while the General Assembly's Institution has passed only 1 in the first division, and 11 in the second division out of a total of 44, the Metropolitan Institution has passed 3 in the first division, and 13 in the second division out of a total of 31. It is observable that the Metropolitan Institution has not a single European on its professorial staff. We should, however, remember that this Institution is under the management and superintendence of that veteran educationist, Pundit Isvara Chandra Vidyasagara.

THERE has been a rising in Cachar, the *Englishman* has received the following telegrams from Silchar:

"News was received on the evening of the 17th that the Gongung head-quarters of the North Kachar hills had been surprised, and destroyed on the night of the 15th by some Kacharies, led by a fanatic. The Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Superintendent were touring in that locality, and were encamped at Mywung, four miles from Gongung. The Kacharis then attacked Mywung, and in the fight the Deputy Commissioner received a severe cut on the hand. Reinforcements numbering 67 men, under the District Superintendent of Police, should reach to-night or to-morrow. The Regimental Surgeon left this afternoon to attend the Deputy Commissioner."

*Silchar, January* 20.—Mywung is fifteen Miles from Gongung. In the attack on the former place the fanatics lost seven killed and several wounded. Two of the smaller gods have been caught, and the wife of the head god captured.

THERE was a serious accident on the East India Railway near Allahabad. It was attended with loss of life.

THERE has been a serious case of poisoning in Calcutta. Seven persons in a respectable native family became insensible after drinking milk in the evening, one of them has died. The Police we believe is enquiring into the matter. The lamented deceased, Babu Gouripersad Moitri, was a venerable patriarch of the olden type.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:



Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

*London, January 16th.*—The Duchess of Connaught has given birth to a daughter. Advices from Cairo state that the notables insist on the right to control the budget. The English and French Comptrollers General have opposed the claim. The *Times* publishes a telegram that the President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers will resign unless the notables withdraw their claim.

*Obituary.*—Vice Chancellor Malins.

16.—The Turkish Ambassador has presented the Porte's note respecting foreign intervention in Egypt to Lord Granville.

17.—The insurrectionary movement in Dalmatia has extended to Herzegovina, whither extensive reinforcements are being sent.

The *Times* publishes a telegram, stating that the negociations for the renewal of the Treaty of commerce with England still continue between M. Gambetta and Lord Lyons, and that a satisfactory compromise is probable.

*Obituary.*—General Charles Grant, Bengal Army.

18.—The new rules for the reform of Parliamentary procedure have largely curtailed the powers of the members to raise discussions, or to obstruct committees, and also provide for the cloture in parliamentary debate by a simple majority, except in cases when an extraordinary credit is required.

19.—The Irish Land Commission is occupied in deciding appeals. The reduction of rents is generally confirmed, Judge Vernon alone dissenting,

20.—The Secretary of State for War, in addressing his constituents yesterday said that the effect of army reform on recruiting was very marked in all branches of the service, and the army was fast gaining popularity. He did not desire to introduce any further great changes at present, but wished to give matters a rest, in order to carefully work out the reforms already effected.

*Cairo January* 16.—The Egyptian Council of delegates have proposed a scheme defining their powers, virtually controlling the Government. The President of the Council of Ministers declines to accept the scheme.

18.—The British and French Cousuls General have recieved strict instructions to discountenance the Egyptian Government in yeilding to the claim of the Council of delegates to vote the budget.

*Paris, January* 19.—The Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies appointed to discuss M. Gambetta's bill for the reform of the constitution, have declared themselves hostile to the same.

WE HAVE received from the Suburban Municipality a batch of papers on the subject of water supply. We are sorry we cannot make room for them for want of space.

IT IS notified that Her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon will hold Garden Parties on Thursday afternoons January 26 and February 9, to which all ladies and gentlemen having the entre of Government House are invited. Invitation by notification is not quite appreciated by orientals. Invitation by cards has been the orthodox practice in Calcutta.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to the programme of Signor Chariani's Circus published in another column. It is varied and interesting.

THE CORINTHIAN THEATRE under Dave Carson's management sustains its reputation. Why does not Dave himself come on the stage in his familiar character?

HERR BANDMAN appears next week at the Theatre Royal with the Merchant of Venice. He deserves our thanks for reviving in Calcutta interest in immortal Shakespeare.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. The Imperial Gazetteer of India, 9 Vols., by W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., L.L.D. 2. Statistical Tables for British India. 3. Travancore Almanack for 1882. 4. Sheet Almanack of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society for 1882. 5. Affghanstan Blue Book—containing further correspondence on the affairs of Affghanstan. (Par Blue-Book.) 6. Return of the Hours of Work of the House of Commons. (Par Blue-Book.) 7. Returns of Sittings of the House of Commons. (Par Blue-Book.) 8. Miscellaneous Papers bearing upon the condition of the country and people of India. (Par Blue-Book.) 9. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal No. 1X. November 1881. 10. Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1880-81. 11. Army Circulars of 3rd Jan. 1882. 12. Government order on Col. Haig's Report on the duties performed by him at the Venice Geographical Exhibition and Congress. 13. Notices of Sanskrit MSS. By Rajendralala Mitra, L. L. D., C. I. E., Vol. XVI. Part I, No. 16. 14. Journal of the National Indian Association for January 1882. 15. The Stationary Trades' Journal No. 22 for December 1882. 16. Adi Sar Sangraha—or extracts from the Life of Umbu Rishi, translated into Bengali by Jogendrachundra Sen Gupta Kaviraj. 17. Copy of a Petition of the educated natives of Meerut against the Punjab University College being raised to a University. 18 Paricharica, a Bengali monthly Nos. 4 and 5, 1288 B.E. 19. Christia Mohila—or the Christian Woman, a Bengali monthly for December 1881. 20. Bengali Almanack for 1289 B.E Published by Durga Churn Gupta.


# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1882.


## BENGAL IN 1880-81.

THE year 1880-81 brought to a close four years of Sir Ashley Eden's administration of Bengal. The report before us gives a fair resume of the results of that administration. As a review, it is succinct, matter-of-fact, and without any animation in the style or method of the narrative. But this is not the fault of the writer, whoever he may be. He must follow the lines laid down by the Secretary of State, and those lines afford little scope for ornamentation, philosophization or generalization of any kind. In the words of the writer, "the present report has been prepared on the plan approved by the Government of India and the Secretary of State." But if the report has not the glitter of rhetoric or the gloss of literary skill, it has the bone and marrow of facts and figures, which no one can study without being fully impressed with their force and importance. As we have repeatedly said, Sir Ashley Eden's eyes were equally upon all departments of his administration, and we have ample evidence to satisfy any sincere and conscientious investigator that there is not a single branch of administration, which did not benefit by his scrutiny, and improve under his reforming hand. We will give a few facts.

Under the head of Changes of Administration the report says, "two important measures for the improvement of the judicial administration of the province were matured during the year, and have since its close been partially carried out. The object of one of the measures is to provide a good judicial training for all covenanted civilians who elect the judicial branch of the service, and to remove the anomaly under which, since the division of the service into two distinct branches, civilians of 11 or 12 years' standing have often been called upon to hear as judges criminal appeals from district magistrates and civil appeals from subordinate judges of 20 years' service without having themselves ever heard a single criminal appeal or a single civil suit. The object of the second measure is to expedite the disposal of rent suits and to prevent their progress being impeded by the co-existence in the same court of complicated and contested civil cases." Steps have been taken to gradually advance natives or uncovenanted officers to some posts hitherto held by covenanted civilians. For instance the two inspectors of registration were formerly covenanted civilians, now they are both uncovenanted officers. The grades of Assistant Commissioners in the non-regulation districts were formerly reserved for covenanted officers, now they will, as vacancies occur, be replaced by joint-magistrates and deputy magistrates. Thirty-one deputy magistrates have been added to the subordinate executive service. A native judicial officer has been appointed District Judge of Bankura. The lowest grade of cannongoes has been abolished with a view to increase the scale of pay for this class of officers. The survey and settlement work has been pushed on with vigour. During the year 269 original settlements, 3,854 re-settlements and summary settlements were effected, resulting in a increase of revenue of Rs. 1,56,895. The long-pending settlement of the ten pergunnahs of the Western Dooars in Julpigoree was brought to a close during the year, and settlements have been made with the *jotedars* at Rs. 1,50,563, the former revenue having been Rs. 88,652. The administration of wards' estates forms an important part of the work of the Revenue Department, and although it is undoubtedly very expensive, it cannot be denied that it is at the same time beneficial. We can testify from personal knowledge that many an old family, which have been dwindling down from mismanagement, would be too glad and grateful, if the Government would be so good as to take them over for temporary management. But the law is stern, and the Board of Revenue does not like to increase its responsibilities. In connection with the administration of wards' estates the Report notices the abolition of the Wards' Institution. We have always been of opinion that this measure has been a mistake, and we believe the practical result has been that while the abnormal influence of the zenana and the amla over the wards has greatly increased, the expenses of education and guardianship have been also much greater than before. So neither morally nor financially has the measure benefited the wards. When we turn to the course of legislation, we cannot feel too grateful to the present Lieutenant Governor. He holds with all sensible men, who understand the requirements of the people, that excessive legislation is an excessive evil, and that the less recourse is had to the legislative mill the better. The Bengal Police is neither a popular nor an immaculate body, but some steps we observe were taken last year towards its improvement. With a view to obviate the necessity of employing head-constables in the investigation of criminal offiences, and to induce a class of men superior to those who ordinarily enlist as head-constables to enter the police, a new grade of sub-inspectors on Rs. 30 per month has been sanctioned experimentally for five districts from the beginning of the current year. The special Police reserves at Dacca, Bhaugulpore and Moorshedabad, who are well drilled bodies, seem to be well up to their military duties, as was seen in connection with the Sonthal disturbances of last year, and they will therefore be retained in place of the troops hitherto quartered at those stations. This measure combines economy with efficiency; the vigorous administration of the law, combined with abundant harvests, greatly tended to reduce crime. The total amount of cognizable crime reported was less even than in 1879, when the number of cases was less than in any other year since the passing of the present Code of Criminal Procedure. In offences against property there was a fall from 71,327 in 1879 to 64,696 in 1880, and there was also a decrease of 340 in the number of cases against public tranquillity. The number of dacoities was less than in any of the preceding four years. The principal features of the jail returns as compared with those of 1879 were a great reduction in the jail population, a decrease of 33 per cent. in the death-rate, a great diminution in the number of escapes, a reduction of 43 per cent., in the number of corporal punishments, a reduction in both the gross jail expenditure and the cost per prisoner, and an increase of 33 per cent. in the profits derived from jail manufactures. As regards jail discipline we are told that no crime of a serious nature was committed in any of the jails during the year, and there was only one case of assault on a jail official. The Registration Department worked well, but there was a decrease in the number of registrations. According to the Report, the decrease was greatest in instruments of sale and mortgage of immoveable property and in money bonds, the fall in the registration of these two classes of documents being 40,929. The chief cause of the falling-off was without doubt the excellence of the harvests, by which a larger proportion of the community than in the previous year were free from the necessity of borrowing or raising money by sale or mortgage of immovable property. This was certainly a satisfactory sign of the times. Referring to the material condition of the people the Report says: "The principal harvests of the year were exceptionally good and the result was a great fall in the prices of food-grains throughout the province. The non-agricultural population, and most of all the labouring classes, benefited from the abundant crops and low prices; and although in many districts the cultivators were dissatisfied with the prices they obtained for their crops, there is no doubt that they, too, generally gained more by the abundance of the harvest than they lost by the fall in prices. In Behar, as in the rest of Bengal, the low prices and good harvests of the year had marked effect on the condition of the people, the improvement extending to both the ryots and the landless labouring classes, the local reports from each district in the division give a satisfactory record of progress." These facts shew that the land-laws do not hamper the progress and prosperity of the people. The total value of the sea-borne import and export trade of the Bengal Presidency in merchandise and treasure,

exclusive of Government transactions, rose from Rs. 64,13,40,351 in 1879-80 to Rs. 69,22,28,017 in 1880-81, the increase being more than five crores, or eight per cent. During Sir Ashley Eden's administration there has been great activity in the execution of public works. The total outlay last year on public works amounted to Rs. 1,51,82,893. We give below the details :

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial ... | Guaranteed railways | ... | 20,134 |
| | Military and other services | .. | 7,00,518 |
| | Irrigation | ... | 19,16,383 |
| Provincial ... | Other services | ... | 46,11,089 |
| | State railways | ... | 1,20,760 |
| | Irrigation | ... | 24,34 209 |
| District road works | | ... | 50,52,771 |
| Locali works and other services | | ... | 35,079 |
| Total expenditure from public works funds | | ... | 1,48,84,943 |
| Contributions | | ... | 1,02,093 |
| Tuccavi outlay | | ... | 1 47,076 |
| Nizamut works | | ... | 48,831 |
| | Total | ... | 2,98,000 |
| | Grand Total | ... | 1,51,82,943 |

We have not space for a list of the works on which the amount was spent, but we will mention the Railways in Bengal, which were open to traffic during the year. They were the Northern Bengal State Railway, the Tirhoot State Railway, the Patna and Gya State Railway, the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway, and the Nalhati State Railway. Besides these the following lines were under construction in the Province:—The Tirhoot State Railway extension to Pipra Ghat and Bettiah, the Calcutta and South Eastern Branch to Mugra Hat, the Kauneah and Dhubri Steam Tramway, and the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, a portion of which was open for traffic during the year. The total length of the provincial railways open for traffic was 437½ miles. The Dacca and Mymensing Railway will probably be put in hand on completion of the Tirhoot Line, and an extension to Assam is contemplated. A company has been formed for the construction of two of the proposed Central Bengal Railways,—from Ranaghat to Jessore and Khulnea, and from Bongong to Calcutta,—and work has been begun. A project for a short steam tramway between Baidyanath on the East Indian Railway and Deoghur, has also been sanctioned, and commenced since the close of the year; and concessions have been applied for for the construction of a Railway from Barakur to Nagpore through the Central Provinces, and of another from Palamow to Barroon. These are now under the consideration of Government. The Darjeeling tramway, now called the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, which was commenced in 1879, has, since the close of the year, been opened throughout for traffic, and is a most successful line. Drainage schemes of great importance have been well advanced in the Dinagepore, Rungpore and Cuttuck municipalities, and since the close of the year the scheme mentioned in last report for turning the water of the Damoodah into the Banka Nadi in Burdwan and Saraswati and Kana Nadi in Hooghly has been completed. It will be thus seen that an enormous impetus has been given to the opening up of communications, particularly of railways, in Bengal under Sir Ashley Eden's rule. Sir Ashley has also proved the best financier of Bengal. The imperial revenue collected by him in Bengal rose last year from Rs. 14,45,51,201, to Rs. 15,08,84,111, while the provincial revenues from Rs. 3,20,78,000 in 1878-79 to Rs. 3,56,45,000 in 1880-81. Thus the decentralization of finance has greatly fructified in Sir Ashley Eden's hands, and he has been able to carry out numerous works of improvement, many of which under the system previously in force would have been indefinitely postponed. Besides making a special contribution to the imperial treasury in times of need, the Lieutenant Governor has found means to increase the staff of executive and judicial officers, to provide increased facilities for the administration of justice, to increase the grant for education, to make grants-in-aid of district communications and of works of drainage, sanitation, and municipal improvement, to build schools, colleges, and hospitals, to replace the huts in which the public business was transacted or prisoners were confined by substantial masonry court houses and jails, to spend 20 lakhs on Railways, 5½ lakhs on tramways, 3¾ of a lakh on a steamer service to improve communication with Assam, and two lakhs on a road to develope the trade with Thibet, to spend 11 lakhs on the first portion of a canal which will develope the trade with Orissa and protect it from famine, and to spend 38¼ lakhs on improving navigation and providing a supply of pure water for the people. Every department in the province has felt the benefit of the financial independence conferred on the local Government. We have not space for further particulars. There are of course several matters contained in this report respecting which we do not agree with the Lieutenant-Governor. For instance, we do not agree with His Honor as to the practical effects of his excise policy, his uncharitable view of the motives of donors of charitable dispensaries and consequent reduction of the number of those benevolent institutions, and his want of appreciation of the good work in which the Vernacular Press is engaged. The Vernacular Press has certainly short-comings, but it is yet in its infancy, and as it will advance in years and experience it is sure to improve in knowledge and judgment. But ungenerous remarks from the head of the Government are not surely the best means of correcting its faults or infusing in it a proper spirit. We give Sir Ashley Eden every credit for the great good he has done to the province—for the hard solid work he has performed, for the unprecedented impetus he has given to material progress, railway enterprise, and improvement of communications, and for the courage of his conviction and thorough honesty of purpose. As Lord Ripon said the other day, he generally hits the nail on the right head. If he had shewn a generous sympathy with the Vernacular Press, and with the political aspirations of the people for self-government, he would have not only greatly enhanced his own usefulness as the ruler of the province, but would have greatly benefited the ruled by guiding their aims and efforts through right channels.

## THE FUNERAL OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

GENTLY and quietly was the corpse of the Vernacular Press Act laid in the grave on Thursday last. There were a few funeral orations, but there was more joy than sorrow on the occasion. The Council felt a sensible relief as the incubus was taken off the statute-book. Dr. Hunter, as the head of the literary clan in India, and as a champion of freedom of thought and speech, appropriately delivered the first oration. It was eminently worthy of him as a scholar, publicist, and friend of the people of India. In eloquent and stately periods he surveyed the past and the present, and glanced at the future, and gave some wholesome moral precepts, which we hope our brethren of the Native Press will lay to heart. He "deplored" that such "repressive powers" as the Vernacular Press Act gave "should have been deemed necessary," but he rejoiced that those powers had been exercised with so much "forbearance." He said he voted for the repeal of the Act, "because he believed that such repressive powers should not form a part of the permanent law of the land." He dwelt on the power which the press wields in every civilized country, and which it ought to wield in this country. He said: "The Native Press has an opportunity now which it never had before. For, after all it is the chief organ of representation in India : and never before was so serious a desire evinced by the Government to give representative institutions a fair trial. The Indian Press is a Parliament always in session, and to which every native is eligible who has any thing to say that is worthy of being heard. The vernacular journalists should realise two things. If they now use their liberty aright they will strengthen the hands of those who wish to foster the popular element in the administration. But if they abuse their liberty they will furnish a most powerful argument for postponing the further development of representative institutions in India." He therefore called upon the conductors of the Vernacular Press, the Anglo-Native Press, and the Government to work hand in hand for the promotion of the common end viz., the insisting of a high standard of tone and aim among the Vernacular papers. We say—*amen* ! The other orations were brief but not the less sincere. Mr. Plowden thought that "both the country and the Government were to be congratulated that the time has now arrived that the former Act, since its publication, might now be repealed." Raja Shiva Persad as one who had devoted the best part of his life to the diffusion of education in Northern India could not be expected to sympathize with the repressive Act, and he readily raised his voice in favour of the repealing Bill. Mr. Evans was one of those, who were present at the unnatural birth of the Vernacular Press Act, and he thus cleared his conscience : "At that time the Executive Government represented to the Council that the vernacular papers were representing constantly to the ignorant millions of India that all their hardships and misfortune arose from the incubus of the British Raj. That the representations were growing more frequent ; that the natural effect of such statements would be to give rise to a desire to shake off the incubus ; that the political horizon was clouded owing to the Russo-Turkish war, and other circumstances ; and that the public safety demanded that stringent measures of this character should be taken at once to stop the growing danger. It was these considerations, which had induced him to vote for the original Act, but he was glad to learn that the present Government did not consider that considerations of public safety now rendered necessary the continuance of such harsh and repressive legislation." He accordingly joined the chorus and said that "no fetter should be placed upon the Press, Vernacular or English, unless the exigencies of the state clearly rendered it necessary." Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore also vindicated the part he had taken in the enactment of the original measure, and in a happy vein said that it afforded him great gratification to be able to add his "shovel-full of earth to bury the measure."

Addressing the Viceroy, the Maharaja eloquently added : "This, my Lord, will be a memorable day in the history of Your Lordship's administration, and I feel sure it will be gratefully remembered by my countrymen, as the day on which, under Your Lordship's auspices, the lost liberty of the Vernacular Press is once more regained." We say *ditto*. Mr. Gibbs in winding up the debate made these significant remarks : "Should Government think it hereafter necessary to take stronger measures than were contained in the provisions of the Penal Code, he might safely say, that the Government or any future Government should follow the example of Lord Canning on any emergency, and take effective measures to put a stop to anything likely to endanger public safety." We hope our future rulers will bear in mind what Mr. Gibbs so well said. He added by way of contradiction of a statement made by a Bombay paper that he had never supported the Vernacular Press Act, for how could be do so, when nobody had seen it before it came out full-fledged from the brains of its immortal authors. His Excellency the Viceroy was laconic, and his brevity was both significant and eloquent. His Lordship said, "he did not think he was called upon to review the reasons or motives for which the former Act was originally passed. All he desired to say was that it would cause the greatest satisfaction to him to remember that it was during the time of his Viceroyalty that this Act had been removed from the Indian Statute-Book." And His Excellency was right. Lord Metcalfe's name is revered by posterity as the emancipator of the Indian Press, while Lord Ripon's name will go down in history as the liberator of the Vernacular Press of India. God bless his Lordship !

Thus was performed the funeral of the Vernacular Press Act. Not a wailing word was heard—not a sigh was wafted—not a tear was shed ! The Council rejoiced, the country rejoiced as the monster was quietly consigned to its grave, and the civilized world we doubt not will rejoice when this gratifying news will reach it. Mr. Gladstone has redeemed his promise, Lord Ripon has vindicated his high statesmanship, and the Liberal Party their good name by giving a quietus to the Vernacular Pess Act. Let all India rejoice !

## EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

THE last annual report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, possesses more than ordinary interest. It is not a dry statement of facts and figures. It gives the outside public a fair insight into the policy of the department, its internal working, and its practical results. It shews also the care and attention with which the details are administered not only by the Director, but also by the Inspectors and the subordinate staff generally. The Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on the Report takes a calm and statesman-like view of the state of education in Bengal. We observe that since 1877, when there were 21,478 schools and 589,351 pupils, the number of schools under inspection has more than doubled, while the number of pupils has increased by nearly 60 per cent. Of the whole number of 928,489 pupils in schools of all classes, 893,941 are boys. The number of males in Bengal is shown by the recent census to be about 34 millions, which would, according to the ordinary estimate of 15 per cent., comprise about 5,100,000 boys of school-going age, among whom therefore more than one in six is at school. Among girls of school-going age, about one in 150 is at school.

The following summarizes returns for two years :

| Class of instruction. | 1880. Schools. | 1880. Pupils. | 1881. Schools. | 1881. Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| University—Colleges ... | 20 | 2,080 | 20 | 2,526 |
| Secondary— | | | | |
| High English Schools ... | 200 | 38,618 | 218 | 42 553 |
| Middle ,, ,, ... | 554 | 32,812 | 588 | 35,348 |
| ,, vernacular ,, ... | 1,085 | 54,562 | 1,028 | 54,208 |
| Lower ,, ,, ... | 1,498 | 54,296 | 1,701 | 59,318 |
| Primary—schools. ... | 35,258 | 613,452 | 41,699 | 701,568 |
| Special ... | 58 | 3,520 | 1,425 | 13,536 |
| Female ... | 657 | 15,158 | 828 | 19,427 |
| European and Eurasian ... | 46 | 4,523 | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 39,376 | 819,030 | 47,507 | 928,489 |

The schools shewn in the above statement are again classified as follows :

| Class of instructions. | 1880. Schools. | 1880. Pupils. | 1881. Schools. | 1881. Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Govt. schools and colleges... | 301 | 29,332 | 303 | 29,775 |
| Aided ,, ,, ... | 32,412 | 683,352 | 40,490 | 777,173 |
| Unaided ,, ,, ... | 6,663 | 106,346 | 6,714 | 121,541 |
| Total ... | 39,376 | 819,030 | 47,507 | 928,489 |

The expenditure of the Education Department under several heads was as follows :

| Budget head of Expenditure. | Sanctioned estimate, 1880-81. Rs. | Expenditure, 1880-81. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Direction and inspection ... | 4,18,100 | 4,43,647 |
| Government colleges and madrassas ... | 4,53,558 | 4,56,934 |
| Government schools ... | 6,47,300 | 6,69,735 |
| Grants-in-aid and assignments— | | |
| For secondary and superior instruction | 4,25,000 | 4,13,326 |
| For primary instruction ... | 4,00,000 | 4,07,281 |
| Scholarships ... | 1,60,000 | 1,59,802 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 48,742 | 33,346 |

Deducting receipts, which amounted to Rs. 5,13,856 the net expenditure to Government was Rs. 20,61,215. Now, Bengal yields a total revenue of eighteen crores and three-quarters both imperial and provincial, and the educational expenditure represents 2½ pies per every rupee of revenue and 6 pies per head of population, the total population being sixty-eight millions. It will be thus seen that the educational expenditure of Bengal is grossly disproportionate to its revenue and population. If the whole expenditure upon education in Government and aided schools be taken into account, including University charges paid by candidates, the charges for medical education, and the fee-receipts of aided schools, it will be found that the Government expenditure has risen from Rs. 21,97,000 in 1879-80 to Rs. 22,64,000 in 1880-81, while the private expenditure has increased in the same period from Rs. 25,71,000 to Rs. 28,56,000. These results are eminently satisfactory. Including the unaided Schools the total expenditure on education rises to Rs. 55,86,000, of which the share paid by Government was a little over 40 per cent. And yet it is said that the education given to the people of this country is eleemosynary. The total number of students in all colleges has risen during the year from 2,080 to 2,526 or by more than 21 per cent. —a rate of increase which the Director describes as unprecedented. In Government colleges there has been an increase of 174 students, or 15 per cent.; in aided colleges of 155, or 23½ per cent; and in unaided colleges of 117, or nearly 35 per cent. Comparing, the financial results for four years, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that Government expenditure on collegiate education has increased more largely than expenditure from private sources. The demand for collegiate education has compelled the Government to provide additions to the professorial staff. This demand is a growing one, and it is, in Sir Ashley Eden's opinion, impossible that Government can keep with this growing demand; any further increase of expenditure for the staff of Colleges should be paid by the students themselves. This means that there should be no further increase to State expenditure on high education. His Honor has also ordered a moderate increase in the fee rates of the Mofussil Colleges. So Exeter Hall agitation against high education in India is telling upon the Government. Even such a bold Governor as Sir Ashley Eden has been obliged to hold back. His Honor admits that it is not the rich, who resort to our colleges, but the poor middle classes, who can ill afford to pay high fees, and yet he is trimming his sails to suit the prevailing wind. But we are afraid that while the increase of fees in the Mofusil College will press hard upon the poor middle class, it will not satisfy the Exeter Hall party. These want that the Government colleges be abolished altogether; but we do not believe that the Government, however radical its sympathies, is prepared to go to that length. Primary education, we are glad to note, is advancing at a rapid rate. The total number of primary schools for boys has risen from 35,258 with 613,452 pupils, to 41,699 with 701,568 pupils, showing an increase of 6,441 schools and 88,116 pupils. Besides these, indigenous *tols* and *maktabs*, to the number of nearly 1,400 with 10,000 pupils, which in the previous year were included among primary schools, have now been transferred to the head of "special instruction." It follows that about 98,000 additional pupils have been brought on the returns of primary schools. Of the whole number of schools returned as primary, 36,002 with 618,328 pupils receive aid in some form or other from Government, while 5,697 with 83,240 pupils are unaided. The general character of the primary system in Bengal may be indicated as follows: Each teacher of an aided school receives on the average Rs. 9½ a year from Government, and Rs. 34 from the villages, or about Rs. 43 a year altogether, besides payment in kind such as clothes and rice. Or again, since an aided primary school contains on an average 17 pupils, each pupil costs Government nine annas a year out of a total of Rs. 2-9. The schools are therefore essentially village schools maintained by the people for the people, with some moderate support from Government. It is, however, questionable whether the present system is an improvement upon the indigenous system. The Director of Public Instruction himself thus points out its principal defects. Slate-arithmetic and the reading of printed books have too often been allowed wholly or partially to take the place of some of the old subjects of patshala instruction. "This is," the Director observes, "specially the case with mental arithmetic—a subject on which no great stress can be laid in the sholarship examination, since that has now come to be conducted more and more fully by written papers, the number of candidates, which increases yearly, preventing the use of *viva voce* questions to any great extent. But this evil, the existence of which has been specially noticed in Midnapore and in Orissa, is a serious one. Readiness and rapidity of calculation have been the pride of patshala pupils and the strength of patshala instruction for many generations; and we shall have altogether failed to make the best use of the materials at our command unless we preserve and confirm their most useful elements." This observation is entirely borne out by facts that came under Sir Ashley Eden's own observation during his recent visit to Midnapore, where in a large gathering of primary schools, he found the pupils remarkably deficient in mental arithmetic, a subject in which they used to be remarkably proficient. This subject is unquestionably one of the most useful that a boy can spend his time upon; and it is no gain to him, but a serious loss to have learnt to read a printed primer, if at the same time he is unable to look sharply after his own interests in ordinary money transactions. The immediate remedy lies, as the Director points out, in the revision of the rates of reward offered for different subjects, and in the substitution of *viva voce* for written questions at the examination in arithmetic. We do hope that this remedy will produce the desired result.

There are many other important points suggested by Mr. Croft's Report and the Government Resolution thereon, but we have neither time nor space to discuss them. The question of education in this country will be soon brought under the consideration of an Imperial Commission, which Lord Ripon is about to appoint, and we will watch with anxious interest the labours of the Commission.



## ENGLAND'S DUTY TO INDIA.

DR. JOHN MURDOCH, of Madras, has addressed a letter to the Marquis of Hartington, in which in the first place he considers—What does England's duty to India require? and in the second, he discusses the measures necessary to secure the fulfilment of that duty. He explains, at the outset that every recommendation he makes is supported by the highest authorities, and that the whole letter is little more than a fresh grouping of suggestions, which have already been made. He points out what the English have already done for India and what still remains to be done. Dr. Murdoch regrets the abolition of the East India Company—a regret in which we fully share. He rightly says that the Company was able to exert a powerful influence on behalf of India; and that when it was sought to sacrifice her for political ends, its Directors were often able to interpose with advantage. The year 1858 marked a new departure in Indian politics, when India passed directly under the Crown. When the Company was abolished John Stuart Mill predicted, "thus both India and England will pay a severe penalty for the short-sighted policy by which this intermediate instrument of government was done away with." Events have shewn that the greatest political economist of the country was not a false prophet.

Dr. Murdoch states nothing but the truth when he says that the greatest sufferings of the people under British rule have arisen from the ignorant attempts of their rulers, who have too often been unskilful physicians, aggravating by their treatment the disease they intended to cure. Dr. Murdoch's view that England's duty to India requires that the latter country should be governed wisely may be taken for an axiom. So far there can be no difference of opinion. But it is most unfortunate that he should cite the permanent settlement of Bengal as an instance of unwisdom on the part of the English rulers of India. We hold that one of the best and wisest things which the British Indian Government has done is the fixation in perpetuity of the land revenue in Bengal. That periodical revisions of the land tax exercise a baneful influence over the country has been conclusively proved by Mr. John Dacosta in his recently published pamphlet, which we reviewed the other day.

In his condemnation of unjust and disastrous wars Dr. Murdoch carries the support and sympathy of all right-minded persons. The enormous sums of money spent on the two Affghan wars have been literally thrown away. If this money had been properly laid out, it would have been productive of immense benefit to the country. Ill-judged taxation, Dr. Murdoch rightly holds, has been the *fous et origs* of most of the mischief the English have done in India. "Any Government," he observes, "that substituted for old taxes which were willingly paid new ones which excited a spirit of discontent and sedition, would pursue a course worthy only of lunatics. It would be small comfort to the people if they knew that their rulers erred through ignorance; but if they suspected them of acting from selfish ends, the evil effect would be greatly aggravated." Dr. Murdoch lays down certain principles of taxation, the correctness of which is generally admitted. These are (1) a tax should be fair; (2) the convenience of taxpayers should be consulted; (3) taxes should be economical in collection; (4) taxes should be as widely distributed as possible; (5) the rich

ought not to be relieved from taxation at the expense of the poor; (6) annoyance and oppression should be avoided as much as possible. The British Government in India, justly remarks Dr. Murdoch, has, of late years, been violating every one of the above principles in some of its measures. An income tax is by many considered a fair tax, but its perfect unsuitability to the circumstances of this country has been conclusively proved. This tax, indeed, violates every one of the principles mentioned above. Dr. Murdoch gives a history of the efforts which led to the partial repeal of the cotton duties, and which threaten their entire abolition. He states nothing but the truth when he says that even-handed justice is all that India asks in the matter of the cotton duties. These duties are fair; they are convenient; they are economical in collection. They constitute, indeed, a legitimate source of revenue. Dr. Murdoch, we are sorry to see, echoes the popular outcry against the opium traffic. As we have fully discussed the question in recent issues, we will not repeat here what we have already said. If the opium traffic stinks in the nostrils of the British public, it is strange that their conscience is not aroused in the case of the drink traffic in the United Kingdom. Dr. Murdoch quotes from Dr. Thoburn sensational description of the opium shops of Calcutta. As Dr. Murdoch hails from Glasgow, we should very much like to hear from him whether he has not seen much worse sights produced by the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors in the back slums of his native town. The Englishman who condemns the opium traffic throws himself open to the retort, "physician heal thyself."

After explaining what does England's duty to India require, Dr. Murdoch proceeds to consider the measures necessary to secure the fulfilment of England's duty to India. The first thing essential to the good government of India is, that she should be governed by men who know her. This may be taken for an axiom. When Englishmen experience such immense difficulties in governing the Irish who have many things in common with them, the task of ruling India wisely must be well nigh impossible. Dr. Murdoch rightly says that in no part of the world are the rulers and the ruled separated by loftier barriers than in India. Here the rulers are aliens in race, language, religion and colour; and what is worse, they do not make use of the means open to them to acertain the wishes and wants, the feelings and sentiments of the governed. "Years ago." writes Dr. Murdoch, "Macaulay said that an inquiry into a row at Covent Garden would excite for more attention among them than the most important question connected with India. Though the Government has now passed directly into the hands of the Crown, those supposed guardians of India's interests are, as a rule, still conspicuous by their absence when her affairs are discussed. Even although they were present, it must be confessed that it would not much avail." This, every body must confess, is painfully true. Again, the British Parliament, in deciding a question, is guided, not by the right or the wrong of the thing but by political considerations. It has been well said that the British Parliament does a thing not because it is just, but because it cannot be helped. India is dumb and cannot make herself heard, there is not much hope of her obtaining justice from the House of Commons. If the members of the House or the British public whom they represent had the interests of India at heart, her wrong would have been righted long ago.

In the next place, Dr. Murdoch insists that India should be governed in India. The policy of England has for some time past been to give her colonies of European race the fullest measure of internal self-government. "The freedom thus given," he writes "has occasionally led to some foolish acts; but as to its benefit on the whole, there is not the shadow of a doubt. * * * * * The same liberal policy should be followed with regard to India. Here a loyal and contented people is of far more consequence than in the colonies. Suppose that in some great emergency England had to recall nearly all the European troops, the people, if disaffected, might seize the opportunity to rise against us. On the other hand, India if loyal, would prove a tower of strength." The importance of giving the people of India a fair share in the administration of their country cannot be exaggerated. We admit that India is not yet fit for self-government on the model of the British colonies; but there is no reason why a beginning in this direction should not be made at once. True, Lord Ripon and Major Baring have devised a scheme of local self-government for India; but their scheme as we have pointed out has one fatal defect. As the local chief executive officer will preside over the District Government Board he will, as now, act as dictator, and the noble object the Government has in view will be defeated. Let the District Government Boards be made self-governing bodies in reality and not merely in name, and then the Native members will make themselves useful in managing their own affairs. Measures may look excellent on paper, but it is with the results of their practical working that we are concerned. Then comes the question of reforming the legislative councils of the country. These councils have, no doubt, a Native element in their composition; but the native members are in a standing minority, and they are not so chosen as to represent fairly the various classes of the people. In many cases they are more for show than for use. Mr. Justice Canningham suggests that the Legislative Councils should be strengthened by restoring the judicial element. This is an excellent suggestion, and it has our hearty support But something more must be done in order to place the Legislative Councils on a sound and satisfactory basis. A few elected Native members should find a place in the councils, and the scope of the deliberations of these bodies should be extended so as to include financial matters. These measures adopted, an important beginning in the direction of self-government will have been made.

Dr. Murdoch explains the changes which he thinks must be effected, if India is to be made, to some extent, self-governing. He recommends that the power to overrule his council which the Governor-General now possesses should be withdrawn. He says further that when the Viceroy of India differs from his councillors, their opinion is much more likely to be correct than his; and he proposes to give the Viceroy simply a veto, somewhat like the American President. The point raised is one of very great importance and cannot be disposed of in a summary fashion. Much may be said on both sides of the question. It is true the Viceroy comes to the country ignorant; but at the same time we must remember that he brings out a mind imbued with English principles and free from local prejudices. The council of the Viceroy may be composed of the ablest and most experienced men in the country; but then these men had long breathed the tainted atmosphere of India before their elevation to the council, and contracted prejudices which it is extremely difficult to overcome. The over-ruling of his Council by Lord Lytton in the matter of the repeal of the cotton duties was an exceptional case. We would not make any reduction in the power of the Viceroy. But we strongly support Dr. Murdoch's proposal to limit the power of the Secretary of State. Lord Elgin spoke nothing but the truth when he said that the Viceroy is little more than the Secretary of State's Head Clerk. The Home Council should have the same control over the Secretary of State, which the House of Commons has over the Ministry. As we have already remarked, this Council includes some of India's ablest and most experienced men, who know the wants of the country and have its welfare at heart. The abolition of this body, we do not hesitate to say, would be most disastrous to the interests of India. Instead of doing away with the Council, its powers should be increased so that it might be an effectual safeguard against the whims and caprices of an ignorant and imperious Secretary of State.

In the concluding part of his letter Dr. Murdoch discusses the future of India. He justly remarks: "The greatest calamity that could happen to India at present would be our withdrawal from the country. Immediately, there would be a contest between Hindus and Mahomedans for supremacy and the country would become a field of blood. Next to this the worst thing that could befall both India and ourselves would be for us to govern her with blind selfishness." We need hardly say that every word in the passage just quoted has our hearty concurrence. The Indian Empire is a sacred trust in the hands of England, which she cannot fulfil faithfully, unless she makes the good of the people of India the corner-stone of Government.



## LORD HARTINGTON ON INDIA.

LIKE his predecessor the Marquis of Selisbury Lord Hartington seems to be intimate with Manchester. Pursuant to previous arrangement His Lordship delivered at Cottonopolis a general address on India. His Lordship dwelt upon almost all the important questions connected with the administration of India, which had been urged in the address. His Lordship, at the outset, observed that the hope expressed in some quarters that India should be kept out-side the pale of party politics is Utopian; and that it is inevitable that important questions of policy must always become the subject of party politics. He, however, admitted that Indian questions should, as far as possible, be discussed irrespective of the basis of party politics. But this is more easily said than done. Since the transfer of the government of India to the direct control of the Crown, India has been the sport of party politics, and this, we are afraid, will continue to be the case so long as things remain as they are. The British Parliament, in dealing important questions, is guided not so much by the right or the wrong of the thing, but by political considerations. It was because Indian questions, under the direct rule of the Crown, were sure to become the sport of party politics that John Stuart Mill had opposed the extinction of the East India Company. Lord Hartington thinks that as India is a poor country, and as her commerce is a weak commerce, it is more necessary than in the case of a richer country possessing a more powerful commerce, to do away with all possible restrictions which press upon that commerce. This shows that the present Secretary of State agrees with Sir John Strachey that India should be thrown open free to the commerce of the world, and that customs duties should be altogether abolished. Already a considerable hole has been made in the customs revenue, and when the remaining cotton duties are swept away, as they are sure to be, it would be difficult to retain export duty on rice, which is now the only article on which an export duty is now levied. So the day is not distant when the "dream" of Sir John Strachey's life will be realized, and India will be made one great free port. We implore Lord Hartington and his colleagues to consider whether the existing customs duties—namely the export duty on rice and the import duty on the finer kinds of cotton goods—actually press upon the Commerce of India. The question of repealing the export duty on rice which yields considerably more than half a million sterling per annum was carefully considered by Lord Northbrook in consultation with Sir Ashley Eden; and His Lordship came to the conclusion that the duty ought not to be removed, as it does not press upon our rice trade. If Lord Hartington should consult Lord Northbrook on this question, he will be able to form a sound judgment on it. It is true that the prosperity of India essentially depends on its being able to secure a large and favourable outlet for its surplus produce; but it remains to be proved that the export duty on rice places India under any disadvantage in competing with the other rice-producing countries of the world. So long as this is not satisfactorily done the abolition of the rice duty would involve the unnecessary loss of an important item of revenue. As regards the cotton duties, it is sheer waste of time and energy to argue the question, as their repeal has been decided upon by the Government, and no argument that could be adduced would alter that decision. Lord Hartington plainly tells us that the cotton duties cannot remain as they are, and as it is impossible to re-impose the duties already repealed, the only way open to the Government is to re-

move the remaining portion of the duties. Referring to the results which have followed the partial remission of the cotton duties, the Secretary of State for India points out that those results were not altogether unforeseen by the author of the measure, and remarks:

I believe that those consequences which have followed the Parliamentary remission of the duties were not altogether unforeseen by the author of those measures. I think it would have been better, both for India and for Lancashire to have waited until the time arrived when those duties could have been altogether abolished, and when the manufactures of England and the trade of India could have accommodated themselves at once to the inevitable change. It is, however, altogether impossible to deny that in this case the proverbial thin end of the wedge has been introduced with a vengeance. (Hear hear.) The keystone of the whole structure has been withdrawn, and it is impossible that a system resting upon no fixed principle, honeycombed as the present system is with anomalous inconsistencies and practical inconveniences, can remain a permanent part of the fiscal system of India.

The significance of this confession cannot be exaggerated. The total repeal of the cotton duties must be the inevitable consequence of their partial remission. It cannot be contended with any show of reason that the existing cotton duties are protective, because at the Bombay mills, which are said to enjoy protection at the expense of Lancashire, the finer kinds of goods are not manufactured. The principles of free trade, no less an authority than Mr. Gladstone says, do not preclude the taxation of imported luxuries. The finest fabrics are imported luxuries, and as such they form a legitimate source of revenue. But this is to be done away with in order to remove the confusion and inconveniences, which have been created by Sir John Strachey's measures. He deliberately makes Government first blunder and then takes advantage of it to inflict a serious injustice upon the dumb people of India. This scarcely requires any comment. All that we can do is to admire Sir John Strachey's cleverness! By surrendering a small portion of the cotton duties he has struck a death-blow at the whole superstructure of our customs revenue, and thus given effect to "the convictions of a life-time."

Passing on to the great question of public works, Lord Hartington, we are glad to note, recognized their unremunerative character. The hasty, ill-considered and sudden extension of public works has seriously embarassed our finances. Experience has shown that nine out of ten of so-called reproductive public works turn out unproductive. We cannot sufficiently admire Lord Ripon and Major Baring for the adoption of a sound public works policy. We only hope that private capitalists will largely enter the field, which the Government has opened out to them, and undertake the construction of useful works. The only comfort we have received from Lord Hartington's Manchester speech is to be found in his sensible and thoughtful observations on the opium question and municipal octroi taxation. His Lordship asked Lancashire men not to lend their support and influence to the anti-opium agitation—a movement which aims at destroying one of the principal sources of Indian revenue yielding about 8 millions sterling per annum, "without the smallest hardship, without the smallest suffering, without the smallest complaint from the people of India." On the subject of municipal octroi taxation Lord Hartington thus delivered himself:

You must remember that indirect taxation is popular in India, and that direct taxation is extremely unpopular. To compel the removal of all octroi duties, to deprive the municipalities of all indirect sources of revenue and to compel them to raise their revenue by direct taxation, would make all of them exceedingly unpopular, and would probably involve the destruction or suspension of many of them. In this case, as in many others, you must remember, and it is my duty to urge upon you, that India is a backward country in some respects, and that you cannot expect her at once to come up to the level of your requirements and ideas of the best form of local government and local taxation. (Hear hear.) The municipalities of India are doing a great work, and, controlled as I believe they will be by a recent order which has been issued by the Government of India, I do not think it would be wise to interfere further than we have done at present with the mode of raising revenue which is most in accordance with their wishes.

That mode of raising revenue is certainly the best, which is most in accordance with the wishes, tastes, habits and feelings of the people taxed. It is a matter for no small satisfaction that Lord Hartington fully recognizes this truth. Why should not His Lordship apply this sound principle to the case of the cotton duties? We pause for a reply.

## MR C. J. O'DONNELL.

Our morning contemporaries have published some further papers connected with Mr. O'Donnell's case. As we have said from the beginning we do not like to make any comments on the merits of the case as it is *sub judice*. If, however, papers on both sides had been published, there would have been fair room for discussion. But we have now only *exparte* statements, and we are not therefore in a position to give an impartial opinion on the subject. We should, however, mention here, as we are informed, that the municipal matter, about which so much has been written, was not before the Bengal Government when the orders which we published sometime ago were passed. The Lieutenant-Governor's judgment was based upon the judicial proceedings of Mr. O'Donnell. But let that pass.

For our part we have always been disposed to regard Mr. O'Donnell as a public-spirited officer, strong in his sense of duty, courageous in the discharge of it, outspoken, and sympathizing with the people. We have accordingly given him our humble support whenever necessary. But we cannot deny that many of the people of the districts or sub-divisions, in which he has served, whom we have had the opportunity of seeing, do not quite go with us in our estimate of his character. Be that as it may, we have seen certain judgments of the High Court, which give us a quite different notion of Mr. O'Donnell's character as a judicial officer. The first judgment is dated the 23rd August 1876, and was delivered by Justices Macpherson and Morris, when Mr. O'Donnell was Joint-Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of Atia, in Mymensing. We will give the facts of the case in the words of Mr. Justice Macpherson:

The petitioner, Dwarka Nath Rai Chowdhry, is a zemindar residing in Mymensingh. Close to his dwelling-house there is, during the rainy season, a certain "arguja" or channel which is navigable by boats, and has ordinarily been used by boats; but it was navigable for only about four months in the year—from towards the end of June to about the end of October—being dry or nearly so at other seasons.

Last February or March. Dwarka Nath Rai Chowdhry made a *bund* across one end of this "arguja;" consequently, when the rains came and waters rose, boats were prevented from passing that way.

Dwarka Nath's house is close to that of Janobee Chowdharine, who is also a zemindar, she and Dwarka Nath Rai Chowdhry in fact holding shares in one Zemindari. On the "arguja" being closed up, various petitions and objections were presented to the Magistrate, and about the same time other complaints were made against obstructions said to have been caused by a new road constructed by Janobee Chowdharine. On the 24th April Mr. Fasson, the Officiating Joints Magistrate, having personally investigated the matter, made an order to the effect that, as the complaints related to the closing of water ways alleged to be used by the public during the rains, it was impossible then (in the dry season) to say whether the traffic would be obstructed or not. He declared that for the present there was no public nuisance calling for interference; but added that the matter would be looked to in the rains after the water had risen.

Mr. Fasson was succeeded by Mr. O'Donnell in the office of Joint-Magistrate of Attia, and the subject having been brought before the latter officer by fresh petitions, he on the 3rd of June went to the spot and passed the following order which is in Bengali and signed by Mr. O'Donnell: "Suit under sections 521 and 532 of the Criminal Procedure Code I repaired to the spot in question and found a road constructed in one place and a *khal* filled up with earth in another place. I do not think that this is any way calculated to cause any injury to the public. It is therefore ordered that the places in question do remain in the state in which they are at present, and that no alteration be made in those places; that the head-constable of station Kagmari do see to this and report without delay if he finds any alterations; and that notices be issued to Dwarka Nath Rai Chowdhry and Janobee Chowdhrani, zemindars, informing them that in case they act in contravention of this order they will be guilty of contempt."

And thereupon a notice was served on Dwarka Nath Rai Chowdhry, which gives an abstract of the proceeding I have just recited and concludes thus: "You are therefore informed by this notice that you should not in any way alter those places, but allow them to remain in their present state, and that should you act contrary to this order, you shall be dealt whith according to law."

On the 22nd of June another petition was presented on behalf of Janobee Chowdharine complaining of the obstruction caused by Dwarka Nath Rai Chowdry, and praying that the Magistrate would cause the obstruction to be removed. Other petitions to the like effects were also presented.

On the 28th of June Mr. O'Donnell held a second investigation on the spot and made an order in which, after saying that the public had a right of passing through the channel in boats during the rains, he continues,—"Further, it appears that this channel was closed up and rendered impassable in the month of Falgoon, or February and March 1876, by Baboo Dwarka Nath Rai Chowdhry, zemindar of the five annas share of pergunnah Kagmari, without any just or reasonable cause. I am most strongly of opinion that the justice of this case would in no way be met by a mere order to the said Baboo Dwarka Nath Rai Chowdhry to remove the unlawful obstruction he has caused under the provision of section 521 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. I therefore hereby order that Dwarka Nath Rai Chowdhry be prosecuted under section 481 of the Indian Penal Code."

Thereupon a summons was issued to Dwarka Nath Rai Chowdhry to appear on the 6th of July to answer a charge against him under section 431, *i.e.*, for committing the criminal offence of mischief in shutting up the channel.

Dwarka Nath having applied for leave to appear by his agent, the application was on the 3rd of July refused, the Magistrate recording that there were several matters on which he wished to question the accused in person and adding that, so far as he could then see, he had been guilty of a most wanton act of mischief.

On the 6th and 7th of July a number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Dwarka Nath attended personally on the 6th and was examined by the Magistrate. Subsequent to that day he was represented by his mooktears under circumstances to which I shall presently refer further. He put in two written defences on the 6th and 7th respectively. He first submitted that the charge could not lie, as Mr. O'Donnell himself had on the 6th of June declared that the *bund* was not calculated to injure the public, and had ordered Dwarka Nath Rai and every one else to abstain from removing or meddling with it. This objection was overruled, the Joint Magistrate saying that his former order was under section 528 of the Criminal Procedure Code. "The position of the defence is that, but for that order, they might have withdrawn the obstruction. However, they never asked for a jury. The order was dated the 6th of June, but the offence was committed in the month of February. When I made local inquiry there was no water in the *khal*, and I could not give a definite order. The accused, however, knew, from the experience of previous years, the mischief he was doing in February, and cannot now plead the temporary order which he understood to be temporary, which was passed in June."

On the next day (7th) another written defence was put in urging (amongst other things) that there was no public right to use the disputed passage which has admittedly over Dwarka Nath's land and that the closing of it was no substantial injury to any one, and was a public benefit to those using a certain path or road, as it gave them a dry passage across the *khal*, where formerly they had to pass through water.

On the 10th of July more witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and on the 12th Mr. O'Donnell drew up two formal charges against the accused— the one was for mischief under section 431, and the other was under section 153 for malignantly and wantonly doing an illegal act (as in the first count charged), and thereby giving provocation to the servants of Janobee Chowdhrane, knowing that such provocation was likely to cause riotng (which offence was not committed). To these charges the mooktear of the accused pleaded "not guilty," and called witnesses for the defence who were examined on the 12th and 13th July. And on the 12th the Magistrate ordered that a summons should be issued to Dwarka Nath Rai directing him to attend court in person on the 14th.

Dwarka Nath could not be served with that summons, and did not appear in person. He had in fact came to Calcutta to take advice as to what course he should adopt. On the night of the 15th of July Mr. O'Donnell left the station and ceased to be Joint-Magistrate, without having delivered any judgment and according to that document he found the accused guilty on both charges and sentenced him to a fine of Rs 500 under section 431, and to rigorous imprisonment for six months under section 153.

This intended judgment is now annexed to the record as if it were the judgement of the Joint-Magistrate finally disposing of the case.

Comments on the above are superfluous. Of the judgment recorded by Mr. O'Donnell in anticipation the High Court says: "Of this intended judgment we shall say no more than that it refers to, and is based upon, much which is not evidence, and which is very improperly used against the accused, notably a report of a Sub-Inspector of Police (who was not examined as a witness in the cause,) not one word of which report was legally admissible." Now, Mr. O'Donnell is a champion of the people, and yet in the exercise of power he forgot his obligations to law and to the liberty of the subject. If a native had had the hardihood to act in such open defiance of law and official morality, the reader might well imagine what would have been his fate!

The judgment in the other case is dated the 26th September last, and was delivered by Justices Prinsep and Wilson. We give it *in extenso*:

*The Empress* V. *Potu Kolu, Latif Kolu, Rupai Golder, and Danesh Biswas ... Accused.*

The Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jessore, after making the preliminary enquiry required by section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, reported the matter now before us, so as to constitute a complaint against Potu Kolu and others of offences under sections 186, 189, and 109 of the Penal Code, and section 65[ of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The case was made over for trial to Mr. O'Donnell, Joint-Magistrate of Jessore, who in a summary trial has dismissed the case and directed the peon, Momraz Khan, who was said to have been obstructed in the performance of his public duty, to pay compensation, viz., Rs. 5, to each of the accused for having made a frivolous and vexatious complaint. The District Magistrate has referred this case to us as a Court of Revision, to set aside this order of compensation as illegal, inasmuch as the peons "was merely a witness and not the real complainant."

We concur in this opinion. The complaint was made by the Judge of the Small Cause Court, whose report, section 470 (Explanation) of the Code of Criminal Procedure expressly declared "shall be deemed a sufficient complaint." If moreover process was under section 144 issued on the sworn deposition of the complaint peon as the Joint Magistrate states, we would point out that no such desposition is on the record, nor, as we have already intimated, would such an examination be necessary for the issue of process. The complaint made by the Judge of the Small Cause Court, moreover, included an offence under section 189, Penal Code, which being a warrant case, would alone have prevented the Joint-Magistrate from awarding compensation under Section 209 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. We therefore set

aside the order of compensation, and direct that, if the money has been realized, it be re-paid to the Peon.

We have read the explanation submitted by the Joint Magistrate and must express our disapproval both of the tone of his address to the District Magistrate and the opinion expressed regarding his position with reference to the Judge of the Small Cause Court. As regards the custody of records of decided cases, the Joint-Magistrate has no separate Office, and if he desired to refer to the record of the present case, he had only to express a wish to that effect, and it would have been supplied in a few minutes. When a judicial officer in discharge of his duty institutes a criminal prosecution, although on trial it may appear to have been ill-advised, it cannot properly be termed frivolous and vexatious, so as to render that public officer summarily liable to fine.

This judgment also shews the law and temper Mr. O'Donnell seems to carry in the performance of his judicial work.

We do not know how far the above judgments are connected with the proceedings, for which Mr. O'Donnell has been censured by the Lieutenant-Governor. But having seen them we must confess we should now read his reports justifying his acts in the light of the revelations made at the High Court.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that a meeting of the Committee of the Science Association will take place on Monday next at 4-30 P. M.

WE HAVE much pleasure to announce that in response to our appeal the under-mentioned gentlemen have subscribed the following sums in aid of the Northbrook Indian Society and Club :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Babu Joykissen Mookerjea, Uttarpara..... | Rs. | 250 |
| Raja Shama Sunkur Roy, Teota ..... | „ | 100 |
| Dr. Ramdas Sen, Berhampore ..... | „ | 100 |

IT AFFORDS US great pleasure to be able to announce that our munificent countryman, Babu Kallykissen Tagore, has given another noble proof of his enlightened liberality. Seeing in this paper that Dr. Sircar has invited contributions in aid of the building fund of his Association Babu Kallykissen Tagore has unasked subscribed Rs. 5000. May his noble example be followed by others, who are like him in a position to further the cause of science in this country by opening their purse-strings!

WE THANK the Government of India for a set of Dr. Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer of India. It is a brilliant set, and no less a monument of Dr. Hunter's literary labours and skill, than of the enlightened and discriminating liberality of the Government of India. We hope to review it at leisure.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds has been re-appointed an Additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. No changes are contemplated in the Bengal Secretariat at present. It is said that Mr. R. L. Mangles may retire within a few months, and if he goes Mr. Reynolds will, we believe, succeed him at the Board. So one by one the Haileybury men are leaving the country. This is much to be regretted.

ALL HONOR to Lord Ripon! The Vernacular Press Act has been repealed, and that foul blot on the Indian statute-book has been wiped out. The reader will remember that when about two years ago the Indian deputation waited upon Lord Hartington and urged upon him among other things the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act his Lordship said that he had referred the matter to the Viceroy of India. His Lordship had also addressed the Government of India a despatch on the subject. The whole matter was thus left to Lord Ripon, and if his Lordship had not generously decided on the unconditional liberation of the Vernacular Press, we fear conditions might have been imposed which might have proved galling. The Vernacular Press, aye, the whole Native Press, for the Vernacular and Indo-English Press is bound by the same ties of blood and relationship, owes a debt immense of endless gratitude to Lord Ripon, and ought to make a common cause and vote an address of thanks to His Lordship. If our suggestion be accepted by our brethren of the Native Press, both Vernacular and English, we shall be glad to co-operate with them in furtherance of the movement. A Central Committee may be appointed in Calcutta with branch committees in the different provincial towns for the promotion of this common object.

ON SATURDAY last the Bengal Legislative Council reopened. Mr. Reynolds moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Bill, the object of which is simply to alter the calender year to the financial year. Mr. Dampier applied for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Embankment Act.

We may mention here that the vacancy caused by the retirement of Hon'ble Pearymohun Mookerjea, who has gone out by rotation, will not be filled up, inasmuch as the Hon'ble Amir Ali, who was an official, when he was re-appointed to the Council last year, has become a non-official since he has resigned the Police Magistracy. Accordingly he takes the seat of Babu Pearymohun Mookerjea. An official native gentleman will, however, be appointed to the seat of Mr. Ameer Ali.

LAST SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains a further Resolution on the subject of decentralization of finance. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council announces definitively that the benevolence of 67 lacs of rupees levied by Sir John Strachey upon the local Governments in breach of contract will be restored to them, and that this sum will be applied to the promotion of productive and protective public works. The proposed arrangements will be made for five years from the 1st April next. A most important announcement is made that in future the local Governments will not be called upon to make contributions towards famine relief expenditure, except to meet ordinary scarcity and distress, all extraordinary charges being met from the Famine Insurance Fund. The further extension of the decentralization scheme is a most important step in advance for administrative reform, and great credit is due to Major Baring and Lord Ripon for the wise liberality with which they have dealt with this question.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* has the following anent the Inland Emigration Bill :

> The Assam Labour Emigration Bill, introduced in the Legislative Council some months ago, was to have been passed at the last meeting, but was referred back to a special committee, owing to the receipt at the eleventh hour of protest by the British Indian Association. Native papers including even the usually moderate *Hindoo Patriot*, have been writing strongly against the measure, while some of them call it a new Slave Bill. It is clear, however, from the language of their articles that they have wholly misunderstood its provision, and it is not likely that the Committee will make any material alteration, as a Bill is urgently called for in the interest of the Assam tea districts. It will be again brought before the Concil and will be probably passed immediately after the Viceroy's return.

We hope the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Times* has by this time seen that when we have written so strongly against the Emigration Bill, we have done so not without good and valid reason. We have endeavoured to do our duty here, we hope the British public will do their duty in England. We dare say the Aborigines Protection Society will take up this question.

WE HAVE RECEIVED several letters congratulating us upon the part we have deemed it our duty to take in the discussion of the Inland Emigration Bill. We thank their authors for their kind feelings and wishes. We also take this opportunity to thank our contemporaries, who have been good enough to support us in this contest for the poor and dumb.

WE HAVE received several enquiries as to the cause of delay in the issue of Government orders in the Bogra Sunkirtun case. All that we can say is that we have heard nothing on the subject. Surely Lord Ulick Browne must have by this time submitted his report on the subject. It is curious that while one of the Deputies, who was one of the complainants in the case, has been transferred from Bogra, Mr. Sharp, the hero of the Bogra drama, still holds his place there. We do hope that the Government will be pleased to issue its orders without delay, and also to publish all the papers on the subject for the information of the public.

THE HON'BLE MR. STOKES is a great lawyer. He has all the Pandects and Codes, and Laws and Acts of all the civilized nations at his finger's end. He is no less a logician ; and with his logical keenness can divide the breadth of a hair into ten thousand parts, and fully demonstrate their logical sequences, whatever they be. It is not remarkable, therefore, that, in reporting on a memorial of the British Indian Association on the Indian Trusts Bill, he should say, most of their recommendations were "founded on a misconception of what the law of trust really was, as applied to Natives by the High Court. He was prepared, if the Committee wished him to do so, to go through the objections. But this would take up at least an hour with matters of which only a lawyer could properly judge, and he was bound to say that he thought the time of the Council might be occupied both more pleasantly and more profitably than in listening to such a dissertation." There is no doubt that it is much "more pleasant" to overlook objections than to meet them, and it is certainly unquestionable that the high and mighty seigniors of the Council "should be occupied both more pleasantly and more profitably,"—for instance in studying the laws regarding "killing the ball," "screw," "cut," "smash," "half volley," "duffer," and "Renshaw smash," —or in hiccupping out atrabilarious jibes—or—or in packing for home, sweet home,—than in listening to complaints about the disposition of trust property. Bearing in mind, also, the fact that in quoting a section of the Merchant Shipping Act the other day the honorable and learned gentleman withheld from his colleagues the most important and governing clause in it, that of limiting the period of arrest without warrant to 24 hours, it was well, that he did not enter into his proposed dissertation : none could be satisfied that it would contain no *suppressioes*. It is well-known that mistaken zeal, self-opiniativeness, intolerance of opposition, and other idiosyncracies produce a species of logico-legal colour-blindness, which render a man quite unfit to mark the different shades of right and wrong.

MR. WHITLEY STOKES leaves India in April next, and so he seems to be packing up his boxes. But why is he hurrying on with his Bills? He has passed the Negotiable Instruments Bill and the Indian Trusts Bill. And he seems to be determined to pass the Transfer of Property Bill in hot haste. It was postponed last Thursday simply out of deference to the opinion of the Native members of the Council. Both Maharaja Jotendramohun Tagore and Raja Shiva Persad represented to the Law Member the apprehension and alarm with which the Bill was regarded by the Hindu community throughout the country. Hearing all this Mr. Stokes wisely postponed his motion on last Thursday. But the question is where is the necessity for hurrying on this Bill? Surely the country is not panting for it. It is true that it has been before the public for nearly four years, but it has undergone no less than seven editions, and the last did not issue from the press till the beginning of this month. Under the circumstances the Native public have found it hopeless to criticize the Bill. We can state that a certain public body penned notes three times upon the Bill, and thrice were they rejected, because the Bill was over and over amended. So in utter hopelessness they gave up the task. We are of opinion that the Bill ought to be referred to a Committee of experts and native gentlemen throughly conversant with the Hindu law and usages. Mr. Stokes we believe contends that as regards the Hindu law and usages he has done nothing new, he has simply sought to give legislative effect to the rulings of courts. But surely he cannot be unaware that Judge-made law is not so binding as statutory law ; formerly the Privy Council had ruled in favour of gift to unborn persons and perpetuities ; lately at the instance of Sir Barnes Peacock those rulings have been upset. Who knows that the juridical mind, which sways our courts, may not swing back ? Already we hear Mr. Justice Wilson has in a recent decision declared gift to unborn persons valid, an it is not at all improbable that other Judges witd the aid of additional light may come to

decisions on points of Hindu law, which may be in accordance with the cherished ideas and traditions of the Hindu community. Would it, therefore, be just and expedient to tie the tongues of the Judges by hasty legislation of this kind? It should be borne in mind that as the Council is constituted the public as regards pure questions of law are entirely at the mercy of the Law Member. It was different when the Judges of the Supreme Council had seats in the Legislative Council. Now, the Advocate General has been put out of the way so that the Law Member may reign supreme, because, it is believed, he was not quite friendly to the Transfer of Property Bill. We are afraid that Lord Ripon has not been made acquainted with the dangerous tendency of this Bill, and of the Trusts Bill, which has already been passed. These Bills will boulverse native ideas about the transfer and management of property, and flood the country with litigation. We beseech His Excellency to stay the hand of the executioner, who, evidently actuated by a vain-glorious desire to stamp his name upon the statute-book, has aimed the dagger at the sacred laws of the Hindus, which not only affect intimately their property, but are also closely bound up with their religion.

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IT IS stated that Professor Bryce has declined to accept the Law Membership of the Government of India. If no first class jurist will come out we hope Mr. Justice Cunningham will be appointed to this high office. Whatever his merits as a Judge we believe he entertains sound notions on the subject of legislation; at any rate we hope that in his hands the country will be safe from the effects of intellectual diarrhœa. He has written a remarkable and statesman-like minute on the Transfer of Property Bill, which we hope the Legilative Department will publish.

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AT THE LAST half-yearly meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce the Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Inglis delivered the Presidential address, which was replete with interest. He made the following remarks on the question of Durga Puja Vacation:

Another matter which the Committee are now considering is the inconvenience caused to business by the Doorga Pooja Holidays, and the closing, during the whole twelve days the Holidays continued last year, of the Government Currency Office. Two years ago, on a similar occasion to the present, I congratulated the Chamber on what we then thought was a final settlement of the question. The Government of India at that time decided that the holidays were to be restricted to the four days required for strictly religious purposes, with effect from 1880. In consequence of the protests made by the Native community this order was never acted on. We all feel that it is a matter of some difficulty to reconcile the two conflicting interests in this matter. On the one hand it is an undoubted fact that serious inconvenience and loss is caused in many cases by these holidays when they extend to twelve close days as at present. On the other hand we do not wish to deprive native employes in public and mercantile offices of the holidays to which they have long been accustomed. It is eminently a matter in which a compromise is desirable, and I think if the Government order of 4th October 1879, limiting the holidays to four close days, had dealt with the matter more in a spirit of compromise, it would not have failed as it has done to solve the difficulty. As the committee are still in correspondence with members of the Chamber on the general question, it will be premature on my part to commit the Chamber to an expression of opinion on the subject. On one point, however, there is no difference of opinion. The order which directed the closing of the currency office for twelve days when it was known the Custom House and Bank of Bengal were both to be open for business during a portion of that period, exhibited a singular amount of official indifference to public convenience.

Mr. Inglis is a fair and moderate man; we did not expect that he would find fault with the Government of India in making a just concession to Native feeling on the subject of the holidays. The Currency Office had always been closed during the Durga Puja holidays, and no inconvenience had been felt by the public. Why should objection be taken, because it was kept closed on the last occasion? When the Durga Puja holidays were restored by Lord Lyttoo, his Lordship passed orders after consulting Mr. Morgan, the then representative of the mercantile community of Calcutta in the Vice-regal Council. Surely Mr. Morgan would have recommended the opening of the Currency Office, if he had felt that the commerce of the city would suffer by the closing of that office. We do hope that the merchants of Calcutta will not make a *zid* of the question of the Durga Puja holidays.

LORD RIPON in one of his Burma addresses took the public into confidence, and declared that the question of the improvement of the position and prospects of the Uncovenanted Service was under the consideration of the Government of India. We believe the question has been referred to the local Governments for report. Accordingly we would draw the attention of the Lieutenant Governor to a brief statement of the grievances of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services of Bengal. The members of the Subordinate Judicial Service complain that unlike their brethren of the other branch they do not receive temporary promotion to acting appointments, that they neither have houses to live in nor receive house-rent, and that they are not allowed to share the registration fees, though the registration work is *quasi*-judicial. On the other hand the members of the Subordinate Executive Service complain that while the maximum salary of the Subordinate Judicial Service is Rs. 1,000, their maximum is Rs. 800 per mensem. In the subjudicial service there are 7 appointments on Rs. 1,000 and 10 on Rs. 800 respectively, whereas the subordinate executive service has only five appointments on Rs. 800. Again, a judgship in the Small Cause Court or District Court or one even in the High Court is very reasonably open to members of the uncovenanted judiciary, but unfortunately such appointments as the Junior Magistrateship or the Collectorship of Calcutta, which used formerly to be held by members of the subordinate executive service are no longer held by them. We must confess that the grievances of both branches of the service are just, and loudly call for redress. There are parallel lines of promotion in the Covenanted Service, why should not the same principle obtain in the uncovenanted service? We believe Sir Ashley Eden, when he was Secretary to the Government of Bengal, had prepared a scheme for the improvement of the position and prospects of the Subordinate Executive Service. May we venture to express a hope that now that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to direct his attention to the claims of the uncovenanted service, His Honor will take this opportunity to redress the grievances of "those uncovenanted officers, upon whose zeal and good conduct," to quote the words of Lord Ripon, "the good administration of the country so much depends."

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, from a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, and opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was specially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

## COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*Saturday, 21st January*, 1882.

There has hardly been any change in commercial aspects of the country during the week; transactions of all descriptions have almost been in abeyance for want of disposition to operate.

Piece-goods.—This market has literally been at a standstill and no demand of any importance has been manifested. It is expected that dealers on their return from the Bathing Mala at Allahabad will direct their attention to business.

Yarns.—Both import and country manufactures remained very quiet and prices have been nominal.

Exports.—Except sales of Indigo and Tea for the week nothing of interest has transpired.

Rice.—About 40,000 bags of two maunds each chiefly of Ballam sorts found buyers for West Indies at the following prices:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Table gross | ... | 1-14 to 2-4 |
| Ballam | ... | 1-12 to 2 |
| Kheeari | ... | 1-9 to 1-11 |

Supplies of ballam continue to be free and large.

MONETARY.

There has been somewhat easier feeling in the money market The rate of interests 9 per cent. continues to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal.

GOVT SECURITIES.

After a fair amount of transactions the rates fluctuated during the week and were at the close as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. | 101-6 to 101-7 |
| 4½ ,, | 109-6 |

In Joint-Stock Co's. Shares—Tea Stocks in fair deman Jute industries met with some enquiry.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| V. N. Tirumala Chariar Esq, Bangalore | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| H. H. Maharaja of Pattiala | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Santpersad. Mozufferpore | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| D. C. Roy Esq., Sylhet | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Akola Reading Room | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Krishnajee Raghoonath Esq, Poona | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Moulvi Ushruffoodeen Ahmed, Hooghly | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Tuticorin Reading Room | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Baharkhan, Roth | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Sec. Meerut Association | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Do City Library, Amrawati | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Lala Sivdoyal Esq., Hossengabad | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| G. A. Mitter Esq. Lucknow | 19 | 12 | 0 |
| Chairman Dacca Municipality | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Secy. Jalsay Tehjeeb, Lucknow | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Rai Radhagobind RoyShaheb Bahadoor, Dinagepore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| H. H. The Maharaja of Jeypore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Baboo Ramcunder Bhomic, Thacoorgunge | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Baboo Kamickyapersad Gangooly, Berhampore | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Baboo Jogendranath Bose, Kholsinee | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Bamachurn Banerjee, Amritsar | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Bhagiruth Pandey, Bhudruck | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Poornuchunder Das, Chittagong | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Gopalchunder Chuckerbutty, Baraset | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Baboo Muttylal Sircar, Purneah, | 13 | 6 | 0 |
| Baboo Jugotchunder Shome, D. Harbour | 18 | 6 | 0 |
| Baboo Eshanchunder Banerjee, Hurdui | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Ganodapersad Ghosal, Tezpore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Maheshchunder Sircar, Rungpore | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Jogobandoo Patnaik, Pooree | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Ram Tarun Bose, Jhalakati | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Womeshchunder Das, Patuakhaly | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Nundolal Mookerjee, Gaibunda | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Bhuputtychurn Ghosal, Gonda | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Baboo Kunjobehary Day, Jessore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Baboo Sreenath Chatterjee, Krishnaghur | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Baboo Bepinbehary Bose, Beegooserie | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Gunganarain Sorkool, Hooghly | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Beboo Preomber Mitra, Behar | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Baboo Nundlal Poramanick, Sylhet | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Poornochunder Benerjee, Dacca | 19 | 14 | 0 |
| Baboo Amirtlal Biswas, Hooghly | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Beboo Hurridas Mookerjee, Santipore | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Dedendrapersad Singh, Raipur | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Umulochurn Mozoomdar, Tipperah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Baboo Kadernath Gangooly, Bhagulpore | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Abinashchunder Bhattacharjee, Banwaribad | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Luckhonchunder Kurmokar, Saidpore | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Koylashchunder Roy Mohasoy, Balasore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Baboo Didonath Chuckerbutty, Boro Banki | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Phonivooson Das, Manickgunge | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Radharamon Roy, Suraha | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Petamber Dutt, Ranchee | 6 | 10 | 0 |

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# Government Notifications

**Calcutta Gazette,**—*January* 18, 1882.

GENERAL.—Mr. J. White, Deputy Majistrate and Deputy Collector, who returned from furlough on the 31st December 1881, is posted to Darjeeling.

Mr. D. M. Barbour is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue and General Departments, during the absence on deputation of the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, or until further orders.

Major W. L. Samuells, Assistant Commissioner of Darjeeling, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from 20th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Troylukha Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Moonshigunge division of the Dacca district, is allowed leave for one day, under section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 21st April 1881.

Mr. A. C. Tute is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at Dacca, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

Mr. T. Inglis, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hoogly, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Shahabad.

Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Purneah, is transferred to the district of Manbhoom, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Opendro Chunder Mozoomdar, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1881 in that district.

Moulvi Syud Mahomed, Officiating Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for one month and ten days, under section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Officiating Secretary, Board of Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. H. L. Harrison.

Baboo Ram Narain Banerjee, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 127, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 8th July last.

Baboo Pratapa Chundra Ghosha, District Registrar of Assurances and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta

is allowed leave for six weeks under section 71, chapter V of the civil Leave code, with effect from the 10th instant.

Baboo Nilmoney Dey is appointed to act as District Registrar of Assurances and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Pratapa Chandra Ghosha, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Gangooly is appointed to act as a Moonsif in the district of Rungpore, and to be ordinarily stationed at the sadder station, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Moti Lal Singh, or until further orders.

Baboo Rajani Nath Mitter, B. L., is appointed to act as a Moonsif in the district of Burdwan, and to be ordinarily stationed at cutwa, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Janoky Nath Mookerjee, or until furher orders.

Baboo Mohim chunder Sircar is appointed to act as a Moonsif in the district of Lohardagga, and to be ordinarily stationed at Ranchi, durig the absence, on leave, of Baboo Nil Madhub Banerjee, or until furher orders.

Baboo Abinash chunder Mookerjee, M. A., B. L First Moonsif of Soodharam, Noakholly, is appointed to be rent suit Moonsif of that chowkey.

Baboo Nil Madhub Dey, B. L., is appointed to act a Moonsif in the district of Tipperah, and to be ordinarily stationed at Brahmunberiah, during the absence, on leave of Baboo Kailash chunder Mozumdar, or until further orders.

# Advertisements.

## TO LET

No. 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane.
*Apply to Printer.*

WANTED immediately a competent Draftsman able to finish drawings from rough sketches and take out quantities for estimates &c., salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Application with copies of testimonials and age will be received up to the 28th January 1882 by the District Engineer, Monghyr.

(SD.) P. J. NEWVILLE
*District Engineer, Monghyr.*
Monghyr, the 16th January 1882.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of the Bengal Banking Corporation "Ld." that the Third Ordinary General meeting of the Bank will be held on Saturday the 28th day of January instant at the Indian Association Rooms, 93 College Street in Calcutta at 3 P.M.

Bengal Banking Corporation Ld.
7, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta, 15th January 1882. } BHOOBUNMOUN DAS Secretary.

### MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Eighteenth Annual Conversazione of the above Society will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday the 2nd February 1882.

ABDOOL LUTEEF,
Secretary.

### TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A two storied new house at Barahanagor, with garden adjoining. Every way convenient. Has two tanks'—ten minutes walk from River. Apply to Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra, B. A., No. 81, Baranashi Ghoses' Street, Calcutta.

### NOTICE.

On account of there being an immense concourse of people on the occasion of the Anniversary Festival of the Brahmo Somaj held in the house of the Prodhan Acharjya in the evening of the 11th Maugh, causing great personal inconvenience to those present to an extent at times endangering life, doors will be closed as soon as the seats in the courtyard are filled up before the commencement of divine worship at 7 P.M.

JYOTIRENDRANATH TAGORE,
Secretary
Adi Brahmo Samaj.

### GOALANDA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION 1882.

Will be held from Sunday the 12th February (1st Falgun) till Sunday the 19th February (8th Falgun) both days inclusive. The bazar will be opened in the Exhibition ground on Wednesday the 1st February (20th Magh) and will last till the close of the month.

Prizes will be awarded to the exhibiters of best specimens of Agricultural produce, Indigenous country produce, live-stock &c.

Shop keepers wishing to open their stalls in the Exhibition ground should apply before the 1st February.

K. J. BADSHAH, *Subdl. Officer and President.*

WANTED an experienced Leveller and Surveyor, salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Applications to be sent before the 1st February to,

DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Burdwan.

*THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.*

## T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF

**Excelsior Horse or Hand Power Lawn Mowers.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 inches..... | Rs. | 40 | 18 inches..... | Rs. | 110 |
| 10 „ ..... | „ | 50 | 20 „ ..... | „ | 125 |
| 12 „ ..... | „ | 65 | 25 „ With shafts | | |
| 14 „ ..... | „ | 80 | and seat... | „ | 300 |
| 16 „ ..... | „ | 95 | 30 „ „ „ ... | „ | 400 |

**Grass Boxes if required.**

| For | 14 and 16" | 18" | 20" | inch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. 8 | 10 | 12 | each. |

**Garden Rollers.**

DOUBLE CYLINDER.

| 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 110 | 150 | 200 each. |

**Galvanized Iron Wire Netting**

| Mesh | ½ | ¾ | 1 | 1¼ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 2 inch. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 2 | 1-4 | 1 | 0-14 | 0-10 | 0-8 | 0-8 | p. yd. 2ft. wide |
| | 3 | 1-14 | 1 8 | 1-4 | 0-15 | 0-12 | 0-12 | „ 3 „ „ |

Border for Croquet Ground, As. 12 per yard.
4 Inches Galvanized Netting 3 feet wide, As. 14 per yard.

**Garden Watering.**

| 1½ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 20 | Qts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 2-8 | 3-8 | 4 | 4-8 | 5-4 | 6-8 | 6 | 6-8 | 8-12 | 10-8 | Each. |

**Glenny Watering Pots.**

| 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | Quarts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 3-8 | 4 | 5 | Each. |

**Edging Knives, Handled.**
Rs. 3-0 each.

**Transplanting Tools.**
Rs. 3-12 each

**Scythes.**

Fitted with Sneads, Nebs, and Stone for Sharpening, Rs. 8-0
Extra Stones, As. 8, each.

**10 per cent. Discount of the above prices for Cash.**

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
*Calcutta.*

### CALCUTTA EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART-MANUFACTURES, 188182.

The Exhibition is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. on the under named 5 days in week at the daily rates specified.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays | } | One rupee each person |
| Saturdays | ... | Eight annas |
| Sundays | ... | Four „ |

Season Ticket holders are entitled to admission on all the above-named days between 9 and 5 P.M. but the Exhibition is strictly closed, on Mondays and Fridays.

### PREPARATIONS OF INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

Specific for white Leprosy Dey's Leucoderma Ointment prepared from Indigenous Drugs of India, by Pryalal Dey Price per ounce pot Rs. 8. Postage 4 annas.

DEY'S RINGWORM OINTMENT, no Mercury. The only efficacious remedy yet discovered. Price per ounce pot Re. 1 per half ounce pot 8 annas, postage 4 annas. Apply to Pryalal Dey, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 4 Beadon Street, Calcutta.

DEY'S TONIC PILLS (Anti-Malarious) The best nervous tonic in complicated and prostrate cases of malarious fever. Price for 30 pills Re. 1

DEY'S FEBRIFUGE PILLS—The best remedy in periodic fever. No quenine, Price for 30 pills Re 1

DEYS FEVER DROPS—Dose 30 drops for adults during fever Price 32 Doses 12 anns

Directions accompany each pot and phial Apply to Pryalal Dey, Practical Chemist, 4 Beadon Street, Calcutta

DEYS PURE LIME JUICE—Passed the Custom House Rs. 8, per dozen Preserved under a new process to keep for years, Re 7, per single bottle As, 12

*WE STUDY TO PLEASE.*

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE

STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION

## G. CHIARINI'S

**Royal Italian Circus**

AND

Performing Animals.

CONSTANT CHANGES OF PROGRAMME.

The Largest spread of Canvas ever seen in Calcutta.

*Seating Accommodation for 5,000 Spectators.*

THE INDOMITABLE

## CHIARINI

Proudly maintaining his reputations of having the Biggest and Best Show,

EVER BEHELD IN INDIA,

**Or on this Hemisphere.**

## OPEN EVERY NIGHT,

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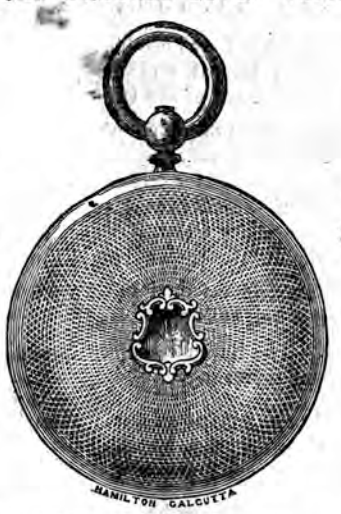


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